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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893. NO. 67.

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CONVICTED AT LAST.

Chas. de Lesseps, Baihut and Blonden Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment.

All the Other Defendants in the Famous Case Acquitted by the Jury.

Hon. Mr. Blake Will Spend His Holidays Addressing Scotch Audiences.

Paris, March 21.—Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-minister of public works Baihut, to support the Panama lottery bonds bill, has been found guilty by the jury. Baihut, who confesed his guilt in open court, was also found guilty, and Blonden, who acted as go between in the bribery of Baihut, was also found guilty, while all the other defendants were acquitted. These are Marcus Fontaine, Panama Canal director; M. Sans Leroy, ex-deputy, who was accused of changing his vote in committee on the Panama bill as a result of bribery; Senator Beral, accused of being bribed by Baron de Reinach, and Deputies Dugue and de la Fauconnerie, accused of corruption.

The court, after deliberation, sentenced M. Baihut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs and to the loss of civil rights for five years. M. Blonden was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and Charles de Lesseps to imprisonment for two years to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed upon him. All three of the convicted prisoners were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings.

Blake Wanted Everywhere.

London, March 21.—Hon. Edward Blake, who is feeling the effects of overwork, will spend the Easter holidays in Scotland, staying first in Edinburgh with Mr. George Brown. He will speak in Midlothian on March 31st, at Paisley on April 3rd, at Glasgow on April 4th, and at Darlington, en route to the south, on April 5th. Requests for his speeches continue to be numerous, Mr. Blake having had to refuse over twenty applications.

Lily's Captivity Excited.

Nice, March 21.—Mrs Langtry heard the news of the death of Abington Baird during a Mediterranean cruise in the yacht White Lady. She immediately hastened to Nice, where she arrived this morning and started for England. It is said that Baird has left her $200,000 a year, with the whole of his racing stud and his magnificent establishment at Newmarket.

FERRY'S FUNERAL.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made to Bury the Statesman.

Paris, March 20.—The room in which M. Ferry died has been transformed into a mortuary, and is hung with draperies worked with silver. The Government will probably direct, when the body is removed to Luxembourg, that it be buried at Foucharupt, on the crest of the Vosges, near the place where he resided during his retirement from public life. Ribot took the news of M. Ferry's death to President Carnot, who said: "It is the disappearance of one of the reserve forces of the republic—the precious reserve." Republican newspapers appear bordered in black. Papers of all shades of opinion concede him a place in the first rank for work in behalf of the republic. The Chamber of Deputies decided to adjourn over Wednesday, the day of the funeral. In the Senate Charles Morlin, vice-president, delivered a long and eloquent eulogy on the deceased statesman, to which the senators listened with deep emotion. The senate adopted the appropriation for the funeral and then adjourned out of respect to the memory of its late president.

The services at the funeral of Jules Ferry will be conducted in accordance with the Augsburg confession, as were those of the funeral of Renan. M. Ferry, who was reared a Catholic, but after his marriage adopted Protestantism, as he said, because he believed it to be a wise compromise between Catholicism and free thought. An additional reason was that his wife was a Protestant, and he wished to attend church with her.

The death of Jules Ferry will produce a much greater impression abroad than in France, for here it is well known that his political role was at an end. Everyone renders homage to the great governmental qualities of the dead man, but Ferry's unpopularity was so great that his return to power would have been impossible. He would have been the pawn whose evolutions would have had an influence upon the issue of the game of political chess, but he never would have been able to win the game. His death strikes public opinion because it is a fresh trouble added to those which already oppress the country, but it is not likely to have any bearing upon the future of the republic, which will come victorious out of the crisis.

The Panama Affair.

Paris, March 20.—It is difficult to foresee the issue of the Panama trial, for the accusations are increasing daily and it is becoming entirely a political affair. Yesterday the barristers made thoroughly political speeches and attacked the cabinet, and especially Minister Ribot. Several late votes in the chamber have shown such a feeling that it seems almost impossible that next week can come to an end without a crisis. One would already have occurred but for the difficulty of replacing the present cabinet. The indications of the recent votes appears to be that Carnot will be forced to compose a moderate cabinet. The premier of such a ministry could only be Cavaignac or Constans, and President Carnot has so great an antipathy for both of them that he would be loth to work with them. Of the two he would prefer Constans, who would not accept power before the end of the Panama business, and it is impossible to know when that will be. Fresh discovery of the de Reinach papers revives the whole subject. The extradition of Cornelius Herz could scarcely be refused by England in the face of his odious and characteristic blackmailing. Whatever may have been the bonds which united the two men, it seems impossible that a practical financier like de Reinach should have given 12,000,000 francs for fear of prosecution for corruption. Another report is that Herz possessed secret proofs that Reinach had wished to poison him, but this would be difficult to establish. The names found in de Reinach's papers seem almost incredible. That of Crispi will have an influence upon the politics of Italy, while that of Andrieux, notwithstanding the plausible explanation offered by him, will change the whole character of the Panama affair. The French, who are very simple-minded, cannot comprehend how a man playing a judicial role could have had financial transactions with de Reinach. Next week there will be big revelations of all sorts.

Harris and His Mother.

New York, March 21.—Mrs. Harris, mother of Carlyle W. Harris, condemned yesterday to suffer electrocution for murder, in an interview last night said her son had begged her not to hold a mass meeting, and in deference to his wishes the project had been abandoned. She said the petition sent out would contain a digest of all the evidence. "If Carl is executed," she said with tragic energy, "I shall stand in the death chamber by the chair with Juror Mason's affidavit in my hand and see my boy murdered. I'll have the affidavit buried with him in the coffin." Mrs. Harris said District Attorney Nicoll had told Mr. Howel what she would do. They would not allow her in court room fearing a popular uprising in Harris' favor.

FROM ARGUMENTS TO BLOWS.

Two Dignified Counsel Indulge in a "Scrap" in the Railway Committee Room.

Important Witnesses in the Connolly Case Fail to Make Their Appearance.

Ottawa, March 21.—Ex-Judge Clarke, chief solicitor for the C. P. R., and Donald McMaster, Q. C., of Montreal, appeared before the railway committee of the privy council to argue on the case of the street railway of the city of Toronto, which crosses the G. T. R. and C. P. R. tracks. In the course of the argument they came to blows. McMaster said that what Clarke stated was incorrect. Clarke said, "Hold your tongue." McMaster replied, "You are no gentleman." "I am not, am I?" retorted the big solicitor of the C. P. R., at the same time aiming a well-directed blow at the head of McMaster. The latter quickly retaliated with another, and in a moment they were at each other's throats. With difficulty they were separated and the room cleared. Afterwards they were brought before the committee and made to apologize. They shook hands and the argument proceeded.

At the assizes to-day the case against Connolly and McGreevy was postponed until to-morrow. S. H. Blake and J. A. Lash appeared for the defendants, B. B. Osler for the Dominion government and J. K. Kerr for the Ontario government. Mr. Blake asked for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that no specific charges were given. They were too general. Mr. Osler said they were confined to what took place before the privileges and elections committee. The judge decided that the trial should go on. Mr. Osler then said that a material witness was wanting. They had evidence to show that he came as far as Three Rivers from Quebec yesterday, but he disappeared there. This witness is supposed to be Robt. McGreevy. Martin P. Connolly, bookkeeper of the firm, was called but did not answer. He is said to have skipped out. C. Luny, another important witness, is also said to have gone. The case will be again called in the morning.

From papers that were submitted yesterday it appears more evident that Sir Charles Tupper signed the French treaty before the Dominion government had received the draft.

The sum of $500,000 is to be spent by the Dominion government in improving the ship channel between Quebec and Montreal.

Regarding the land expropriated by the government sixty-seven years ago for Rideau canal purposes, the exchequer court finds that the lands were diverted from their original object, and the heirs of the Sparks estate obtain heavy damages.

There are 144 breweries in the Dominion, of which 18 are in British Columbia. There are nine distilleries in Canada.

Hon. John Carling and Hon. Joseph Tasse are likely to be appointed honorary commissioners to the World's Fair.

Dr. Miguel's Views.

Berlin, March 20.—An Associated Press correspondent had an interview yesterday with Dr. Johannes Miguel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, concerning the critical situation created by the attitude of various parties toward the army bill. Dr. Miguel's opinion on the subject is regarded as exceptionally important, as he is being accused daily of intriguing with Count von Caprivi and to secure his own elevation to the chancellorship. Dr. Miguel said: "In the event of the dissolution of the Reichstag a majority of the German electors, I believe, will support the army bill. In my opinion, however, the wisest course would be to effect a compromise with the present Reichstag, and thus avoid the disadvantage suffered by the country from a general election. A majority for the present measure in a modified form could be secured by some diplomatic negotiation with the clericals and radicals. The chancellor's refusal to compromise, however, is the cause of the present critical condition of affairs.

Portuguese Royalty in Danger.

Lisbon, March 20.—King Carlos, Queen Marie Amalie and the members of the cabinet went on a special train to Caldas da Reinas yesterday to open a hospital. The train ran off the track at Campolide, and all the passengers were thrown off their seats. Aside from the fright caused from the shock, nobody suffered from the accident. After two hours of waiting the royal party proceeded on another train.

Russia's Behring Sea Claims.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—The committee appointed to investigate questions connected with the Behring Sea seal fisheries advises that the territorial waters around the Behring Sea islands be regarded as extending thirty miles from the land. Off the coast of Kamschatka the territorial waters should be regarded as extending ten miles out, since the female seals were wont to swim out ten miles to obtain food for their young. As regards the seizure of British ships in Behring Sea, the commission appointed by the foreign office says that the action of the Russian authorities was justified by the irregularities and evasiveness of the entries in the logs of these vessels.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Fearful Disaster in the Largest Steam Flouring Mill in the World.

Flour Dust Explodes, Wrecks the Mill, 500 Houses and Kills Many People.

Steamer Alexander's Alleged Mission—Kaiulani's Farewell to America.

Litchfield, Ills., March 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in this place, the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and despite the efforts of the employees it quickly spread throughout the building.

In less than 20 minutes the flames were beyond control and while the firemen was fighting the flames a terrible explosion caused by flour dust occurred, and the immense structure was blown to fragments. John Cowie, head millwright, living at Waterloo, N. Y., was instantly killed. Several employees were seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business house in the village. Many persons were badly hurt by flying bricks and falling timbers. The damage to the mill alone will reach $1,000,000, and other property damaged to over $150,000. The shock of the explosion was felt in the adjoining villages of Clyde, Butler, Gillespie and Hillsboro. In many of these places the concussion was so great plate glass windows were broken.

When the fire started the citizens were awakened by the ringing of fire-bells, and before many of them could dress they were stunned by the shock of the explosion, and next moment found the walls of their homes falling upon them. It is not yet known how the fire originated.

St. Louis, March 21.—Reports have just reached here that an explosion at Keeler's mills, Litchfield, Ill., had destroyed half of the town, 500 dwellings, with great loss of life.

Diabolical Plot Thwarted.

Niagara Falls, March 21.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck and burn the Grant block, a large four-story brick building on Main street, this city. Dr. John Hodge, who rooms and has his offices in the buildings, discovered in the hallway of the second floor a small nitro-glycerine cartridge or bomb with a half-burned fuse attached. The bottle was placed on a can of coal oil. It is some three inches long, with a cap on one end and a fuse in the other. The fuse, in all probability had been ignited but had gone out. It was evidently the intention of the miscreant who placed it there to scatter and set fire to the oil, thus securing the burning as well as the wrecking of the building. Dr. Hodge was awakened between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning by hearing a noise in the hallway of the second floor. He thought at first it was some person in quest of his services, but after hearing the person in the passage grope about for a moment he descended the stairs slowly. The person did not run or appear to be in a hurry. The doctor thought no more of the matter until he found the bulb a little later. An attempt was made a year ago to burn the building, and it is thought that the present attempt was made by enemies of the owner. The police have the bottle and have placed the building under surveillance.

Kaiulani's Farewell.

New York, March 21.—The Princess Kauilani was the guest of the Sorosis society to-day. That society gave a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy. Mr. Davis said the princess and her friends will leave on the steamship Majestic for Europe on Wednesday. The princess anounced this morning that she would give out a farewell address to the public before she sails. She would probably prepare it to-night, Mr. Davies said, and give it to the press to-morrow morning. "All she wants is fair play," said Mr. Davis, "and Uncle Sam will give her that."

Mr. Davies thinks it must have become clear that, whatever may have been their provocation, the attitude of the Hawaiian commissioners had no justification. "Revolution," he said, "is the extreme right of every self-contained nation, sometimes the only course to correct misgovernment, and I am not here to protest against the right of revolution, nor the right of the Hawaiians by revolution to set aside the monarchy altogether, but I protest against the right of any committee of gentlemen, without the pretense of consultation with the Hawaiian nation, to attempt to transfer to any foreign government the nation and the flag that they were sworn to uphold. The princess said she wished to thank all those whose kindness had made her visit to America a happy one.

South American News.

Valparaiso, March 21.—Gen. Portugal's cavalry, 500 men, have attacked the city of Santa Ana. The government general, Isadoro Fernandez, with 1,800 troops, is in hot pursuit of the revolters, who are fleeing toward Bayo.

Public opinion in Buenos Ayres is at a high pitch of excitement awaiting the arrival of Limit Commissioner Vivasoro. After consulting with him a number of prominent politicians were asked by the government to give their advice on the boundary question pending the approval or rejection of the protocol with Chili. There is a strong feeling against the abandonment of the idea of obtaining a portion of the Pacific coast.

The revolutionists in Catama are destroying houses and vineyards. They are being pursued by the National Guards.

A Playing Card Trust.

Cincinnati, March 21.—The formation of a big label and card playing trust, with the scene of operations in this city, is approaching completion. A few days ago the United States Printing Company of Cincinnati took into its fold the National Playing Card Co., of Indianapolis. There is one firm in the country remaining outside of what is now the playing card trust. The object is to absorb and control the label and playing card business of the country. The New York Consolidated Playing Card Company yet remains independent of the trust, but it is expected to join in a few weeks. A meeting of the directors of the trust is soon to be held here, when all negotiations will be completed. Already there has been an advance in the price of playing cards.

LONGED FOR LIBERTY.

Convict McCabe's Struggle for Freedom—Landlord Becker's Case.

New Westminster, March 21.—It was learned to-day that John McCabe, who was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary last winter, the leader of a gang who stole liquors from a bonded warehouse here, had made well-arranged plans for escape. He had been in the hospital ward and obtained a file to cut the bars of the window through, each night filling them up with soap and dust so that they were not detected. When his actions excited suspicion he admitted his guilt and the plan was brought to light. He was removed to another room on Thursday night and was found at work again on the window bars. This is the man who almost escaped from gaol when waiting trial.

The board of health investigation into the alleged irregularities in the treatment of Duncan McLeod, who died of small-pox, report repudiating the charges. At a council meeting, however, S. Becker, of the Cosmopolitan hotel, got up and said the board's report was not true. The authorities had let five men go whom they knew had been in McLeod's room half an hour before he was removed to the hospital so as not to be at the expense of feeding them fourteen days. This could not be denied. Becker is claiming $530 damages for the quarantine of himself and wife and the isolation of the hotel.

Perhaps on Sable Island.

Halifax, N.S., March 21.—A shipping man said to-night that he should not be surprised if, when the Government steamer visits Sable Island this spring, she finds some of the crew of the Naronic thereon.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Unpleasant Doings at Mount Pleasant—An Overdue Ship.

Vancouver, March 21.—Joseph Page reports that he was pummelled, stabbed and robbed of a watch and $10 on Mount Pleasant last night.

Yesterday's train arrived to-day, having lain 24 hours at Swift Current on account of a blizzard. To-day's train is cancelled, being derailed at Gull Lake, N. W. T. The report, via Winnipeg, saying that twelve men were killed by a snow slide is unfounded. The slide occurred at Clanwilliam on Sunday morning just after the eastbound train passed, but the track was cleared again in eight hours.

The whole Winskill family, in which a case of small-pox was discovered a fortnight ago, were removed to the suspect hospital to-day.

The ship Morayshire, from Samarang to Vancouver with sugar, is 150 days out. People are beginning to feel anxious.

J. W. Haskins, of Revelstoke, and Albert Hamen, of Vancouver, are matched to row for a $250 trophy on Kootenay lake in May.

Poaching on Mexican Reserves.

City of Mexico, March 21.—The government received authoritative information a few days ago from the custom house officials of Lower California that there is an organized band of smugglers plying their vocation in that state, and that all efforts toward capturing the offenders have proved futile. The customs officers also report that there are two American schooners engaged in illegal fishing in the Gulf of Lower California. The government has ordered a coast vessel to sail immediately from Mazatlan and seize the American schooners and capture the smugglers if possible.

Emperor William's Escape.

Berlin, March 20.—The kaiser had a narrow escape during a thunder storm, though none of the morning papers received a report of the facts. While asking the central office to call up Von Caprivi the wire suddenly ceased to work. The kaiser immediately ordered Moltke to drive to the central telephone office and investigate. When Moltke arrived at the office he learned that two women, an operator and a stenographer, who usually receive and transcribe the emperor's commands, had been knocked senseless on the floor by a shock over the wires. The chief operator still held the instrument to her ear, while the stenographer clutched a pencil in her hand. When they had sufficiently recovered the girls explained that in the midst of the emperor's message a brilliant light flashed into the room and the switchboard emitted sparks, and the next moment they fell to the floor. A lightning flash had fallen on one of the wires and had been conducted into the room where the two girls were operating. It is miraculous that the bolt did not strike on the wire of the phone the emperor held to his ear. Both girls are confined to their beds suffering from spinal shock and extreme nervousness. The emperor's own physician is attending them.

Hurricanes at the Antipodes.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 20.—The hurricane which passed over the New Hebrides and New Caledonia was the worst ever experienced in the region. It raged incessantly for three days, and the rainfall was enormous. Half of New Caledonia is flooded. In Tchy alone ten persons were drowned. The loss of property was at least £120,000. Most of the settlers were ruined.

Considerable Loud Talk.

London, March 20.—John Dillon, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Mayo, in speaking to a Glasgow audience last night, said that if in the troubles with Ulster it came to digging ditches, the Home Rule Irishmen could hold their own with anybody. He scouted the idea of the persecution of Protestants by Catholics in Ireland. Nevertheless, he said, the Irish were willing to submit to the humiliation of having clauses for the protection of Protestants in Ireland inserted in the Home Rule bill.

Wilhelm Will Take a Rest.

Berlin, March 20.—Prince Henry will this summer be called from Stettin to Berlin to occupy a very high position, in fact to relieve the kaiser from many of the most arduous duties of state. This is owing to the fact that the kaiser needs rest. The indefatigable manner in which he has been working the past three years is beginning to tell on him, and he needs quiet. Prince Henry has already had some experience in bureau work with Baron von Putkammer. In order that he may have a rank fitting his position the title of admiral will probably be conferred. There are possibilities of his being appointed regent when the kaiser is absent on journeys. Prince Henry is devoted to his elder brother and has more influence over him than any one else.

Wrecked on Galway Rocks.

London, March 21.—The British bark Beemah, from Astoria, is ashore on the rocks near Galway. The decks are covered at high water.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

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REGISTRY OF LAND TITLES.

The Present System as Explained in a Judgment of the Hon. Justice Crease.

A Clear Exposition and a Concise History of Past Legislation on the Subject.

The following judgment was delivered in 1889, but it will no doubt prove of interest to the public just now, in view of the proposed changes in the law:—

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870, and in re Thomas Shotbolt, and part of lot 173, Victoria. Crease, J.

This was an application under section 45 of the British Columbia Land Registry Ordinance, 1870, for the registration of the title of Thomas Shotbolt in fee simple of an indefeasible title to a certain part of town lot No. 173, Victoria city, under the following circumstances:

Louis Schott on the 9th of April, 1886, obtained a certificate of indefeasible title in fee simple under the said Land Registry Ordinance to a certain part of the said lot 173.

William Henry Oliver and David Leneven on the 21st of June, 1870, obtained a certificate of indefeasible title in fee simple under the said act to the remaining portion of said lot 173.

On the 10th April, 1886, the said Louis Schott sold and conveyed the first named portion of the said lot in fee simple to the present applicant, Thomas Shotbolt.

On the 9th October, 1871, the said Wm. Henry Oliver and David Leneveu sold and conveyed the said remaining portion of the said lot in fee simple to the said Thomas Shotbolt.

Mr. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Q.C., for Thomas Shotbolt, applies to have a certificate of indefeasible title in fee simple issued to him by the Registrar-General for and upon the registration of his title to the portion of the said lot as aforesaid sold and conveyed to him in fee simple by Louis Schott.

This the Registrar, who appears in person, declines to grant, alleging, "that upon his construction of sections 35 and 47, and the practice of the Land Registry office, the applicant is not entitled to a certificate of indefeasible title for such portion of lot 173.

In lieu of such certificate he offers to the applicant only an ordinary certificate under section 45, contending that it is all that he can give; and that Thos. Shotbolt must remain registered for that portion for seven years, before he will be entitled to a certificate, as of a first application for registration of an original title, which had yet to be approved, making merely a note of the indefeasible title in Schott among the list of instruments in the following form:

FORM J.

No. 6340 A. 16 April, 1886.

Name of Owner	Absolute Fees Book.	Date of Registration	Parcels and Short Description.
	Vol 9. Fol. 271.	16 April, 1886 2 o'c. p.m.	Part of Lot 173, Victoria City.

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS.

9 April, 1886—Certificate of indefeasible title of L. Schott to (inter alia) part of lot 173 (one hundred and seventy-three), Victoria city. See Absolute Fees Book, vol. 3, folio 193.

10 April, 1886.—Louis Schott (by his attorney, M. W. T. Drake, power filed No. 284) to Thomas Shotbolt, conveyance in fee of part (10 feet frontage) on Johnson street by the full depth of said part of said lot.

(Signed.)
C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Such a certificate as this would merely be a memorandum of title and the purchaser would be in no better position as to the title itself, for having bought of a person who had an indefeasible title, and had gone through all the troublesome and costly ordeal, of seven years exhibition of title on the register, of searches, investigations, affidavits and the additional three months public and particular notice to the world necessary to obtain his indefeasible title.

So that the Registrar-General would treat a certificate of indefeasible title as if it were merely a root of title; and, as I have shown, the whole work would have to be gone through again for a fresh seven years, by each successive purchaser, and then each such purchaser would have to hold it too for seven years, before another indefeasible title could be obtained.

Not only so, but on every subsequent transfer of all searches, expenses and delays of an original application would have to be again and again incurred, multiplied each time by the subdivisions of property which increased value creates.

And to this non sqeuitur the Registrar-General arrives in the face of section 45, which says:—"When any conveyance or transfer is made of any real estate or interest therein, the transferee or grantee shall be entitled to be registered as the owner of the same estate or interest then held or vested in the transferer or grantor."

Applying these words to the present case, they give Thomas Shotbolt, the grantee, the right to be registered as the owner of the same estate in the land in question as is vested in the grantor. Now the estate vested in the grantor, Schott is, admittedly, an indefeasible title in fee simple to the land. Consequently it follows with the clearness of a simple mathematical proposition and proof, that Thomas Shotbolt is entitled to be registered for an indefeasible title in fee simple to the same land, which has been conveyed to him by direct grant in fee simple absolute free from incumbrance from Schott, under his indefeasible title in fee simple thereto.

In order to see the full effect of this contention of the Registrar-General and the practical difference between an ordinary certificate and one of indefeasible title, it is necessary to follow the working of the act through the various stages of registration of real estate under it, up to indefeasibility.

The first step towards registering an original title is given in section 19. That prescribes that: "Every person claiming to be the legal owner in fee simple of real estate, may apply to the Registrar for registration thereof, in the form marked "A" in the first schedule hereunto annexed; and the Registrar shall, upon being satisfied, after the examination of the title deeds produced, that a prima facie title has been established by the applicant, in a book to be called the "Register of Absolute Fees" in the form marked "B" in the said first schedule, and also shall transcribe in another book, to be called the "Absolute Fees Parcels Book" a description of the land to which the title relates in the form marked "C" in the said schedule."

The form "A" is a declaration by the applicant that he is the owner in fee of the real estate thereunder dscribed, and claims to be registered accordingly, giving a description of the town or district, lot or section, measurement or acreage, of the land in question, with a list of the instruments of title, and a declaration of the value of the land.

Then comes the Registrar's enquiry into the state of the title. If he finds it prima facie satisfactory, and a fee simple, he enters it in the Absolute Fees column under form B. This form B gives in a tabular shape, the number name of owner, short description of parcels, where entered in the parcels book, date of application, date of registration list of instruments, and a notice of any charge, lease or contest, etc., there may be entered against the land.

This is followed by the original certificate of title. Section 35 provides that:—"The Registrar shall upon the registration of every absolute fee, issue a certificate to the person who shall have effected registration in the form marked "D" in the said first schedule, and shall fill on a docket or memorandum therof, and retain the same in his office.

Every certificate of title shall be received as prima facie evidence in all courts of justice in the colony of the particulars therein set forth."

These provisions clearly imply that the first registration of the land, reflection immediately occurs, what is the use of all these precautions in the case of lands the title to which is indefeasible?

Sec. 47, dealing with the same land, and presuming all the preliminary registration last mentioned to have been duly performed, goes on to perfect the title, by a higher class of proceeding, so as to gradually render it indefeasible. It says: "The owner in fee of any land which shall have been registered for the space of seven years may apply to the Registrar for a certificate of indefeasible title, but he shall first make an affidavit that all deeds, documents and plans (with a list) relating to the title of the land in question have been produced, etc., and that all facts material to the title have been fully and fairly disclosed, accompanied by the production and filing of a plan of the land with the Registrar. For further security, the applicant for a certificate of indefeasible title must make an affidavit of, and state fully, all incumbrances, estates rights and interests (if any) which in any manner affect his title, and subject to which he seeks to have a certificate of indefeasible title granted."

Then, for further caution and publicity, the Registrar has to cause an advertisement to be inserted in the Government Gazette, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the colony, and elsewhere, if necessary, and this for a space of not less than three months, giving notice in such advertisement of the intention of issuing a certificate of indefeasible title on a particular day therein named, unless a valid objection be made to him in the meantime in writing, by any person having an estate or interest in any of the land sought to be included in such certificate.

Now in order to realize the difference between an ordinary certificate and a certificate of indefeasible title, we have to go further and note the extraordinary difference in the benefits they respectively confer on the person registered. They are as follows: The ordinary certificate merely shows that the person registered under it is the prima facie owner of the land, subject to be defeated or otherwise disturbed in the possession of it, by any claimant who can show a somewhat better title, or in any of the ways in which such an ownership may be legally divested, in favor of some other person, such as informality, error or omission in registration, conflicting estate or interest. Both kinds of certificates are subject to all registered charges and the rights of the crown, but these do not affect the title itself.

The certificate of indefeasible title, however, the act says, "shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice, that the person therein named is the absolute owner of an indefeasible fee simple in the real estate therein mentioned against the world, the crown only excepted, but subject as therein is expressly set forth."

Seeing then that the greater includes the less, what benefit can there be in beginning again to enquire whether an indefeasible title is a good prima facie one?

The section then goes on to say: "And no such certificate shall be impeached or defeasible on account of any error, omission or informality in the registration, or any proceeding connected therewith, and notwithstanding the existence in any any other person of any estate or interest in the land, and except in the case of fraud, the registered owner thereof or of any estate or interest therein in respect of which a certificate of indefeasible title has been granted, shall hold the same subject only to such incumbrances, liens, estates, charges or interests as appear on the register, but absolutely free from all other incumbrances, liens, estates, charges and interests whatsoever, except any lease in possession for a term not exceeding three years, and excepting the right of the crown." A more complete title to land it is difficult to conceive.

This contrast of the effects of the different kinds of certificates shows clearly the intention of the act, in gradually perfecting titles by registration, from the acceptance of an ordinary facie title by carefully guarded steps, up to an absolute ownership of an indefeasible estate in fee simple in the real estate affected. Progress is a principle of the act. Consequently when once the point of indefeasibility has been reached, in the registration of a title, a retrogression to first principles to the plan of original registration in subsequent dealings with any part of it, sought to be adopted by the present registrar general is no longer practical.

That was suitable enough when the land registry act was first devised, and was to a certain extent tentative, when also all matters relating to the title to and devolution of real property were in a chaotic state. Indeed, it is still as applicable as ever it was to titles now for the first time seeking registration. It was wise to proceed warily in a matter of such permanent importance as land, errors in dealing with which may be latent for years before they are discovered; but the act itself points steadily forward, its very principle is a registration of titles, as opposed to a registration of individual assurances; and as I shall proceed to show by a reference to its actual parentage and history in British Columbia, its very ratio existendi is the provision it makes for the gradual perfection of the title by registration till it becomes indefeasible, and comparatively speaking as easily and safely transferable as bank stock.

The leading feature in the British Columbia act is what is known as the Torrens principle, as adapted to the state and growth of the land system in this province under English law, and derived from the same source, the report of the imperial real property commissioners of 1857. The evils which those commissioners were established to remedy and which accompanied the practice of English real property law to this place, although, of course, mitigated by the circumstances of a new colony, were:

1. The length of time and expense between a bargain and the completion of the sale.

2. The constantly recurring searches and investigations of the same title over and over again on every purchase or mortgage.

The principal benefits of the Torrens system here were:

1. An examination of title to remove obstacles to the registration of a prima facie title thereunder.

2. The avoidance more or less complete of the necessity of abstracts of [illegible]

[illegible] ease and certainty of transfer. [illegible] indefeasible character of the [illegible] by raised.

[illegible] system, introduced by legislation [illegible] Vancouver Island on Jan. 1861, [illegible] carried out in the summer of [illegible] year (1861) on a much larger [illegible] and far greater expense in the [illegible] colony of South Australia by their real property act of 1861 (amended in 1869 and 1880), and in the united colony of British Columbia, in the present land registry ordinance of 1870 (subsequently amended, but only in a few details, not affecting the principle).

A study of the history of this land registry ordinance of 1870 leads directly up to the conclusion of the permanent character of the indefeasible title obtained under it.

This is set out at some length in an official report of May 11th, 1870, on that act, which, as her majesty's attorney-general for the then crown colony of British Columbia, I was required to send to the secretary of state for the colonies for the information of her majesty's government, to accompany a similar report on the crown grants ordinance and crown lands ordinance of the same year, 1870, with a view to allowance or disallowance by the imperial government. It was approved by the imperial government, and singularly enough was sent out to the Hon. Mr. Alston when Queen's advocate of Sierra Leone with a recommendation to apply it for the cure of a similarly tangled state of the titles to land in that colony. In the early days, i. e., at and before 1858 and subsequently, the land titles of the colony were in a most confused and chaotic state.

The circumstances which called for the enactment, under Governor Musgrave, of two important measures, the crown grants and crown lands ordinances of 1870, to clear the ground before any uniform system for the registration of titles, such as the act of 1870, could be applied to the united colony of British Columbia, exhibited with sufficient clearness the anomalous position in which the crown lands of both sections of the colony had long been placed.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia were, until their union on Nov. 19th, 1866, two distinct colonies, with separate staffs, revenues, legislatures and governments, with almost entirely opposite systems of land regulations and taxations.

Vancouver Island had Victoria and Esquimalt, a free port and direct taxation. British Columbia was carried on under the imperial customs regulations and indirect taxation. The mainland of British Columbia, on the cesser of the Hudson Bay Company's license to trade, became a colony with legislative powers on Nov. 19th, 1858.

After that numerous proclamations, having the force of law, were passed from time to time, arranging, sometimes very imperfectly, for the acquisition and sale of land, and at various prices; each new local land law containing a saving of existing rights, which had to be subsequently dealt with by the law under which they had been created. So that under this system, if it could be called one, a great variety of interests in real estate, dealt with differently, at times conflicting, arose, and could not be settled by any ordinary means.

The mainland pre-emption laws allowed every conceivable form of squatting, under the suggestive name of "occupation," before survey could be made; and sanctioned record being made over record, until the chain of title to many a land claim became hopelessly involved.

Pre-emptions, originally selected and recorded by one set of men, had been mortgaged, leased, sold or transferred to others, perhaps foreign subjects (who were allowed to hold land), frequently by illegal or insufficient documents, without the possibility of procuring the confirmation of the faulty title, [illegible] in many instances to the transferors having left the country.

The confusion in land titles which met one in 1858, when I arrived, and found myself the first practising barrister in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, went on increasing year after year, as transactions in land multiplied, until, in 1860, I was consulted by Mr. George Hunter Carey, the new attorney-general for Vancouver Island, on the subject, and with Mr. E. G. Alston and Mr. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, who makes the present application, assisted him in framing the said registry act for Vancouver Island of 1861, to which I shall refer later on. This for a time was known as Cary's act.

The evils which gradually grew up in the two colonies became so large so general that a legislative solution of the difficulty was inevitable.

The mainland system of [illegible] by copy, line for line, error [illegible] or, blot for blot, aggravated the evil; it intensified error and perpetuated danger by fixed exposing and then stereotyping a bad title for all time.

In Vancouver Island.

It is not known exactly to this day at what precise date it became a colony; but this is certain, the fee of the island was in the Hudson's Bay Company down to 1867, although their charter to trade over it expired in 1859. The authority of that company existed for several years concurrently with that of the crown. Several grants in fee were made to settlers in Vancouver Island by the company under their great seal in England. Pretended grants in fee were made in Vancouver Island under powers of attorney from that company but not under its corporate seal.

The government simultaneously sold lands without a proper title; without other evidence of contract beyond what is known as the "installment paper," signed by the then surveyor-general in his private capacity, a sort of receipt on account of the purchase of a contingent, conditional, defeasible, equitable freehold.

The company claimed some land (over 1,212 acres), in fact all the townsite of Victoria and its suburbs, where most of the early land transactions took place, as their fee by possessory title acquired in 1835, anterior to Vancouver Island becoming the property of the crown.

Many hundreds of town lots in Victoria up to 1861, and for years subsequently, were held by conveyances from the company, not under the public seal of the company, and many a property so situated has passed through numerous hands, and, in the devolution of title, has been made the subject of family settlement, mortgage and every kind of trust, as if it had been in all respects an absolute fee.

The land titles throughout British Columbia became consequently very involved and very defective. The "instalment papers" and Hudson's Bay quasi grants were followed by any number of transfers, from hand to hand, during the gold rush of 1857-1858 and subsequent years. Sometimes by endorsement on the back, without words of inheritance, expressing merely the names, purchase and price, and that apparently for life estates, there being as I have stated, no practice to register or convey-ances on the mainland of British Columbia or Vancouver Island until 1858 to consult; so that the cry was universal for some legislation which would improve and gradually perfect land titles throughout the colony.

This produced the act to cure imperfect titles, 1860, applicable only to Vancouver Island. An extraordinary piece of legislating conveyancing it was. Its enactment shows the necessity for it, and incidentally confirms the above description of the state of land titles at the time. It recited the preparation of instruments purporting to convey real estate by incompetent practitioners, and the necessity of establishing and confirming the fee simple of real estate to bona fide purchasers thereof for valuable consideration, who had obtained a conveyance thereof, defective through want of proper words of limitation or of some formality; and the owners of titles subsequently derived therefrom, which were similarly defective and insufficient to pass the fee simple, were enabled under certain safeguards, by filing a bill before the chief justice, after a rule to show cause and long notices to all concerned, or all who in such a migratory population could be reached, or whether reached or not, to decree that the real estate so affected should be invested in the plaintiffs or otherwise, either legally or equitably, according to the estate of the original grantor. That act was only parially successful.

This in turn produced the Vancouver Island land registry act, 1861, based on the Torrens system (the draft of the bill to put which in force in Australia had already reached this country through the imperial colonial office), the principle of it was adopted here, but not all the details, for some of these were found, though admirably adapted to the state of progress in Australia, too complicated, cumbersome and expensive for so young a colony as Vancouver Island. It was then that this now celebrated principle, taking its origin from the same source as our own act, the imperial report of the real property commissioners of 1857, was introduced into this province for the first time in the history of the American continent.

The difference, however, between this and the Torrens act was only such as the peculiar circumstances of the colony and the English system of conveyancing rendered necessary here. Registration was not made compulsory, partly because of the state of land titles and partly because in that early stage population was too scanty and scattered, and the land itself of too little value.

It was considered, as it has turned out, rightly, that the advantages of the system would be so great to owners of land, and the value of land would be so much increased, by the certainty and facility of transfer which registration gives, that it would without compulsory clauses lead up to the same effect, and gradually be made compulsory.

In British Columbia (then the mainland, and still a separate colony) the only system possible was that in vogue in the United States, that is, registration by copy; copying the deeds line for line, blot for blot, error for error. The transactions in land were few and far between; and it was not so important then that this system, now happily abandoned by Canada (Upper), where it once prevailed, should have had the fatal effect on titles which I have described.

But as soon as it became important, that is, in 1866, when the union of the two colonies was consummated, and confederation with Canada seemed impending, the necessity of assimilating the law as to the registration of the real estate of the formerly separate colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia became apparent, and the task devolved on me, as having been one of those concerned in the subject from the first, and having then long been Her Majesty's attorney-general for British Columbia, to prepare the necessary bill.

In this I was fortunate enough to have a most efficient coadjutor, the Hon. Edward Graham Alston, registrar-general of titles, who had aided in the preparation of the Vancouver Island Registry Act of 1861, and had personally and successfully superintended the practical working of it as registrar-general, from the commencement of its operation for many years; nor were the suggestions of the learned counsel now applying to the court and the other members of the bar who were then in the Legislature wanting to promote its efficiency in its passage through the House.

The report of the Imperial Real Property Commissioners of 1857, whence sprang the main, indeed all the then useful, principles of the Torrens system of land registry, and especially the principle of indefeasibility, formed the groundwork on which the new bill proceeded; and the systems of Australasia, of the United States, and of Canada (by memorial), of Middlesex, and Worcestershire as well as Prussia, and other places where registration was in force, were consulted on the occasion, and the present land registry ordinance, 1870, was the result; with indefeasibility of title by registration as its chief characteristic.

It will not be practicable, were it even expedient, in rendering an opinion on the particular point before me for decision, namely, the effect of the registration of an indefeasible title under the B. C. Act, to enter into a disquisition on the Torrens system, or a minute comparison of the details of the various statutory offshoots of that system now extant in Australasia, North America, and I suppose we may now add England, with the British Columbia land registry ordinance, 1870, beyond showing, as I have done, the identity of the general principle of registration by title instead of by assurances; and pointing out that all of these possess in common the most important characteristics of a sound registration system.

For instance, we see them all commencing with a prima facie fee, the title in some gradually, in others quickly, ripening into an indefeasible fee simple.

Priority of registration giving priority of title.

The register being the mirror of the state of the title at any given time.

Registration importing notice.

Simple and inexpensive arrangements being employed for registration (and discharge) of charges, and for protecting all equitable interests and trusts, and for registering lis pendens and judgments to bind lands, and for transfers by short forms, and for short and inexpensive trials of issues. And all such other provisions as are necessary for giving effect to the above principles in detail.

I expressly omit any reference to the intermediate kinds of title, although these occur in the English acts of 1862 and of 38 and 39 Vic., c 87, and the Ontario Land Titles Act of 1885, because, although they are carrying out the same principles to a greater sub-division in the modes of registration, all kinds of real estate with us is capable of registration either directly or as a charge

It is to be observed that the Ontario Act of 1885 has three kinds of titles, out of which trouble may arise hereafter. These are: (1) Absolute indefeasible; (2) qualified or limited, meaning certified to be good to a particular date but not beyond it; (3) a simple title of the proprietor in possession, called also "possessory."

And the reason for not entering into detailed comparison is that it is impossible to predicate what the actual working of the Canadian Act will be. It will require several years' experience to prove its general efficiency.

Having once begun with possessory titles ("possessory" in the above sense), it may result in compelling land owners making transfers to bring their land under the new system of registration (as Lord Selborne called it) as "recorded possessors."

But this is only as to the mode of carrying out the principle of registration by title. In that different countries may very well be expected to differ.

There is in the British Columbia Act no guarantee fund, nor with the precautions used (as required by the act) and the immediate reference to the court has the need of one ever yet been experienced. Indeed I may say that in over 15 years' working of that act no litigation as to a registered title has taken place, and experience elsewhere is against the establishment of such a fund. In Australia they found the drain on the guarantee fund to be very small indeed. We are told that it accumulates so fast in South Australia that they had thirty thousand pounds sterling which they did not know what to do with, and so had to invest it in bricks and mortar.

In England an indefeasible title is given without any guarantee fund.

In the Ontario Land Titles Act [illegible] they have one, but it is very improbable if they will ever require it, although there the master of land office, who exercises the jurisdiction of passing titles submitted for registration (in Australia they have boards of examiners for the purpose) involving possibly as well in contentious as non-contentious matters the determination of the right and title to a large part of the soil of Ontario, are, whatever their designations, judges discharging high duties with extraordinary powers. That means proportionate risk, especially when it comes to be applied in numerous counties. This is not so in British Columbia, as will be seen on reference to the provisions of the local act.

Some of the good results of the adoption of this system in the British Columbia Land Registry Ordinance have been well described in an official report of the successor of Mr. E. G. Alston and Mr. H. S. Mason as registrar-generals, namely, Mr. H. W. Aikman, whose name will always be associated with them in the successful working of that act. These are as follows:

1. The title to the real property has been greatly simplified without radical changes in the general law.

2. Stability to title with safety to purchasers and mortgagees has been secured.

3. The ownership of property either in town or country is shown by the register at a glance, and whether incumbered or not.

4. It increases the saleable value of property.

5. It enables both vendors and purchasers to accurately ascertain the expenses of carrying out any sale or transfer.

6. It protects trust estates and beneficiaries.

7. It prevents frauds and protects purchasers and mortgagees from those misrepresentations common in all countries among a certain class of local practitioners and land agents.

8. It has secured the chief advantages of the old system of the registration of deeds (of which notice is the most important principle) and has operated so as to dispense almost entirely with the investigation of prior title.

9. Loans on mortgages are effected and transfers of the fee are made with as much ease as the transfer of bank stock is made in England, a search of from five to ten minutes being all that is necessary to disclose the state of any registered title. Retrospective investigation of title is seldom made, the registrar's certificate, though it does not preclude retrospective investigation, being generally accepted as sufficient evidence of good title.

To which I may add:

10. After a certificate of indefeasible title under the act is obtained no retrospective investigation is necessary.

11. A transfer in the form of the act of all or any clearly identified part of the land held by such indefeasible title conveys to and entitles the transferee to be registered as the owner of a similarly indefeasible fee simple in the land so transferred.

The reasons I have given point only to one conclusion.

The order therefore I make accordingly in the terms of the application, viz., that Thomas Shotbolt is entitled to have a certificate of an indefeasible title in fee simple paid to him by the registrar-general for and upon the registration of his title to lot 173, Victoria City.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, J.

Miss Etta Hilbert
of Lawrence, Mass.

Her Parents were in Despair

But She Was Brought Into Healthy Girlhood by

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla

Mr. Edward Hilbert, of 183 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., sends us the following:

"Ten years ago our child was born. Having lost six children we were naturally anxious as to the health of this one. What was our dismay and sorrow to find that she was apparently doomed to the same fate as the others. She had little strength as a baby, and did not improve as she grew older. When about 2 1-2 years old she began to have

Fainting Spells,

dropping wherever she happened to be. At these times she would turn black and appeared at the point of death. Doctors told us she was in a very bad way from

Heart Trouble

Nothing that we gave her did any good until, in utter desperation, we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She gradually began to improve, the fainting fits became less and less frequent and finally ceased entirely. Her general health improved until at the end of a year, having taken seven bottles, we stopped giving it to her. At this time she was 4 years old, and, although anxious lest the troubles might return, we ceased to worry, she seemed so well. She is now 10 years old and is as

Healthy and Rugged

a child as you will find anywhere and has never shown any indication of a return of the heart difficulty. During the past 6 years perhaps she has taken 3 bottles in all, we only giving it to her irregularly at times when she has complained of feeling tired in the spring and early summer. We feel that we owe a great deal to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and cannot say too much in favor of it." EDWARD HILBERT, Lawrence, Mass.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Sayward Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

pc23-tf W. P. SAYWARD.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE
Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1889, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893.'

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. L. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
M.C.

RAGS WANTED.

Three Cents a Pound paid for Rags of any kind except all wool, at the Times Office.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC GUN.

BY WHICH YOUR PICTURE IS TAKEN WHILE YOU RUN.

Phenomenal Improvement in the Art of Photography—Animals, Birds and Human Beings Portrayed in Swiftest Motion—Photograph of a Hysterical Yawn.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF A HYSTERICAL YAWN.

THE method of securing a plate showing a succession of actions in a movement instantaneously photographed by Prof. Eakin is very ingenious. The object to be studied is moved in sunlight before a dark background, preferably a deep recess painted black. A disk with one or more openings in it is rapidly revolved before the lens of a camera. While the opening is passing the lens the moving object is photographed, then the camera remains dark until an opening again arrives. The moving object has now a new position and is photographed anew on the same plate, and so on again and again as often as required until the object has moved beyond the range of the lens or plate. On this plate are now a series of images which can be easily compared. With the present "extra sensitive" plates the results obtained are very fine. If the object moves too fast the speed at which the opening passes the lens must be increased or the opening itself narrowed, either of which diminishes the amount of available light. This kind of camera has fulfilled its mission as far as obtaining instantaneous photographs of domestic animals, and now and then, perhaps, of some semi-savage beasts from the zoological gardens or circus menageries. But in this progressive era man is always restless till he can obtain that which seems almost out of reach. So it is with photography. People who had been content to secure pictures of horses, cows, elephants, monkeys and small boys in more or less animated and sprightly positions, wanted something else.

"Why cannot somebody invent a camera that will give us a picture of the sea lion's laugh, and the mocking echo?" exclaimed an ardent amateur photographer at a recent meeting. While this young person was somewhat unreasonable in his demands he might be surprised to know that a Frenchman has brought a photographic apparatus to such perfection that there will be no limit to securing pictures of anything within reasonable demands, let the objects be what they may, in motion or otherwise.

The proposition is nothing more or less than to put a "photographic gun" on the market. This instrument, which in reality is nothing but a camera of unique shape, has been in existence for some time past, though not, on account of its price, within the reach of the average amateur. To Professor Morey, of France, belongs the honor of first introducing this curious gun to the public, and the professor in his turn does not claim for himself the original conception of the contrivance, but he has brought it up to its present perfection. One can easily understand what a wide field of possibilities is opened

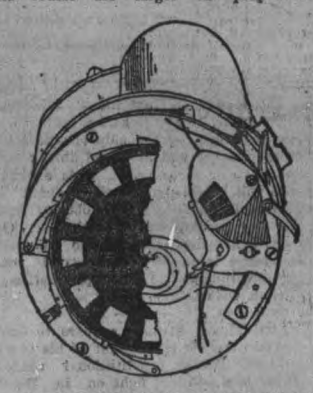
USING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC GUN.

for an operator armed with this "photographic gun." First of all, if he is so inclined the doughty amateur can "pose" for admiring friends as a "dead cold sport" when, tossing his camera gun on his shoulder and strapping his cartridge belt full of "extra sensitive dry plates," he goes forth in quest of game. Then that bugbear of a timid photographer—the tramp—will no longer dare to stop him and make him "take" him and his brother tramps in numberless attitudes. All he will have to do is to aim his gun camera at the intruders, take a snap shot and the tramps will flee. There are hundreds of other advantages to be derived from this newfangled machine.

But from a serious point of view this photographic gun is of the greatest possible value for obtaining good instantaneous photographs of animals which have hitherto escaped without having had their pictures taken. Birds in particular will, of course, be one of the chief objects to be photographed. At a recent exhibition there were some specimens of such pictures shown which are truly marvelous, not only from a scientific point of view, but perhaps more from their suggestion of artistic possibilities. One of these latter showed an eagle soaring in the sunlit heights of ethereal blue. The easy grace of his poise as he sailed along on outstretched wings was admirably shown in half a dozen plates taken at intervals of less than a second. Of course this was an exceptionally fine study, as the action of the object was comparatively slow. Another good specimen, or rather series of plates, showed a number of seagulls rising and falling in their graceful curves as they hovered over the undulating waves in search of food.

Armed with one of these wonderful photographic guns you can hie yourself to the woods and enjoy all the excitement of a day's hunt without incurring the risk of any of its dangers. Suspended at your side you carry the ammunition in the shape of a dozen cylinders containing twelve plates each. The gun is in appearance but little different from an ordinary breech-loader, excepting that the barrel has a higher elevation from the butt. The photographer is transformed into a hunter pure and simple, ready to take his game on the wing at any moment. A bird comes in range; up goes the gun. Instead of the deafening report of a cartridge there is but a sharp click of some revolving wheels as the plates are moved. The bird aimed at grins as he flies on, thinking what a rum old duffer you are. Everybody is happy and nobody hurt, no blood spilt and no nose out of joint from a kicking gun.

The camera gun can be used not only for birds but for every conceivable object where there is a desire to obtain instantaneous plates illustrating any movement. Some idea of the swiftness in taking these pictures can be had when it is said that a good operator is able to take more than a dozen fine pictures in a second. The cylinder which holds the plates can be charged so as to give twelve, six or three pictures, which of course are larger in proportion



INTERIOR OF CYLINDER IN PHOTOGRAPHIC GUN

to the number of plates used. To give a second of time for taking a dozen photographs of this nature is considered a generous allowance by experts in their line, many of whom use less than half a second for taking the same number of plates.

Among the interesting specimens exhibited at the meeting mentioned were two that attracted a great deal of attention for their clearness as well as for the subject they illustrated. One was a "continuous" plate giving the eight different phases of a hysterical yawn. The expression in the various stages of the yawn is irresistibly comical. Another is of a man, who, when told that pictures were produced in such an incredibly short time, laughingly exclaimed: "Oh, get out; that's nonsense!" Somebody caught his picture while uttering these words and he saw himself in three different attitudes, all very happy.

Most of the work done hitherto in instantaneous photography has been of an unsystematic and desultory nature and limited scope, chiefly because the operators were prompted more by curiosity than anything else to see what could be done in this line. Mr. Muybridge, of California, has the honor of making the first lateral photograph of a horse trotting at full speed for

A DOZEN PLATES TAKEN IN LESS THAN ONE SECOND.

the purpose of settling a controversy among horsemen as to "whether all the feet of a horse while trotting were entirely clear of the ground" at any one instant of time. This was as early as 1872. It was not till several years later that he conceived the idea that animal locomotion might be investigated by means of instantaneous photography with splendid results, of value to the artist as well as to the student of science and the philosopher. Mr. Muybridge's method of securing his plates was simple enough. He arranged a number of cameras side by side in a line parallel to a track over which the subject was to move. By this means he obtained an instantaneous photograph, at regulated intervals of time and distance, of a continued movement of man or animal passing before this battery of cameras. The pictures obtained thus caused a great sensation, especially in regard to the movements of the horse, and it was proved that neither horsemen nor artists had had the slightest idea of the correct position of this animal when running, jumping or trotting.

The branch of the art involving instantaneous photography of subjects in rapid action has been a field of which the amateurs have fought shy; but from the above recent improvements in cameras especially built for this purpose the markets will soon offer amateurs chances hitherto denied them.

Toys for Toyless Children.

This is the time when housekeepers are going over the children's toys and belongings, weeding out good but tired of toys for the toyless children which every community shelters. It is a word of suggestion warranted by the recent words of a hospital matron, to see that the toys are in fair condition. Toys broken and battered beyond use or attractiveness are not worth sending. Said this matron, "Our babies do not like 3-wheeled carts, armless and legless dolls any more than do other babies. I am amazed sometimes at the wrecks which are offered to us with the grand air of large bestowal. The simplest toy we are grateful for, if it is whole, or bereft perhaps of only some nonessential part." When the broken toys are all got together, it is wonderful what a little paste and glue, a screw or two or a confining unt will do. And their useful offices should be secured before the toys are sent to their destination.—Philadelphia Press.

Edmonton Bulletin: Dan Macrea arrived from the Big Arch coal seam on Thursday with samples of coal to form part of the Northwest exhibit at the World's Fair. He brought one large piece about two feet square and a sackful of smaller pieces. The coal is of much finer texture than that mined at Edmonton, more nearly resembling anthracite in appearance. It is very bright and glossy in color and has no tendency to slack on exposure to the air. In the coal mined at Edmonton there is a first tendency to check horizontally, while in that brought by Mr. Macrea, and indeed in all the coal from far up the river, the tendency is to check perpendicularly. The sample brought by Mr. Macrea was from a seam eighty feet thick, part of which is on fire. Although the coal is in such immense beds that the loss of a few million tons cannot make much difference, yet it seems like criminal waste to allow these fine seams to burn. The Dominion Government, which owns the coal, should take means to put out these fires and to, as far as possible, prevent the immense loss to the material resources of the country which must result if the fires are not put out. Besides these burning coal seams are liable, or indeed almost certain, to fire the grass and timber in the surrounding country if the spring should be dry, and thereby cause still more incalculable loss.

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street

Charts, tide tables, nautical books and almanacks at J. Johnson & Co. *

Rubber, wire, cocoa fibre out door mats in great variety at Weiler Bros. *

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TESTIMONY. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B.C. janeod-ly

Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. mneod? ly

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weaknes peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, 6meod Agents for B. C.

Maternity Home (LATE SAMARITAN) No. 11 Rae Street.

Applications to be made at the Home or to MRS. D. W. HIGGINS Cadboro Bay Road.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets VICTORIA, B. C.

"Seal Brand" Coffee At the World's Fair

CHASE & SANBORN have been awarded the mammoth contract for supplying all the Coffee served inside the World's Fair Grounds, against the competition of the largest importing houses in the country.

This tribute to the Excellence of the 'Seal Brand" proves that it is the best Coffee grown.

tuAfr-tf

IF YOU USE WOODEN PAILS AND TUBS USE THE BEST

Eddy's

WOODENWARE AND WASHBOARDS HAVE NO EQUAL

P.S.--But why not use Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware?

Victoria Agent, JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

CARPETS

Wiltons, Brussels, Velvets, Tapestry.

First Spring Shipment of New Designs and Colorings, direct from John Crossley & Sons, the world renowned manufacturers.

Inspection cordially invited.

WEILER BROS 51 to 55 Fort St.

The Victoria Lithograph Co., (LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards, Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

BY-LAW

No. 187.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of Sewers By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 188.

A BY-LAW

Author sing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the sum of $225,000.00 in anticipation of the receipt of its Revenue for the year 1893.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxe upon land or real property as shown by th revised assessment roll of the municipality fo the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year be comes payable by the tax payers; 1

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1892 is $235,007.55 and upon improvements $41,551.87;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1893 payable out of the annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of $225,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipa Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of th City of Victoria by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $225,000.00, in such amounts and at such times as the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1893, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1893, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. An acknowledgement of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and Clerk of the said Corporation and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of February, A. D. 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, Scrofula, and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with SCROFULA, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petey, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P.M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Man to work on farm. Apply at Bowness & Creeden, Government St., on 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock. Scotch preferred. mar20 2t

WANTED—An office boy, with some experience. Good writer and quick at figures. K. A., Times office. mar20-3t

WAITRESS—Wanted immediately. Apply at Brunswick Hotel before 2 p.m., 21st inst. m20-2t

WANTED—General servant. Apply before 1 p.m., Mrs. W. J. Quinlan, 5 Michigan street. m20 tf

WANTED—Working housekeeper for West Kootenay. Plain cooking and bread making. Call at 136 Chatham street any time before 10 or between 6 and 7:30 p.m. m20-3t

WANTED—Two men to cut a lot of cord wood at $1 50 per cord. Apply 59½ Government St. mar18-3t

WANTED—A man to do some farm work and gardening. Apply 59½ Government St., or at Cadboro Bay. mar18-3t

LADY wishes a child to take care of. Charges moderate. Address Mrs. N., Times office. m16 1m

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnson St. mar14-tf

WANTED—A partner with $2000 for liquor business. Address "Business," Times office. m14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO TRADE—Some valuable land within two miles of car line for property in or near city. Box 765. mar15-3t

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—First class cushion tyred safety bicycle, almost new, price $75; also pony cart, built last fall, suitable for small sized pony. Price $80. Apply to Wm. Christie, C. P. R. Telegraph office. m16-tf

FOR SALE—A good business, suitable for female. Stock and good will $400. Address A. B., Times office. m20-5t

CARRIAGE FOR SALE with two seats, covered top, pole and shafts. Made in London, Ont. Also two seated phaeton; low wheels made in city. Both nearly as good as new. A. N. Richards. m18-3t

FOR SALE—On very easy terms and five roomed house in James Bay, price $1100. Small payment down, balance subject to a mortgage in the Victoria Building Society. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad St. m18-1w

FOR SALE—A fine team of horses with harness complete and wagon. All first class; will sell the whole for $300. Apply 59½ Government street. m16-tf

FOR SALE—A good spring wagon with horse and harness complete for $140. Apply to Geo. Phillips, 146 Government St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm, 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

STROMNESS FARM TO RENT, 3 miles from town on Burnside Road, also 3 cows and one colt for sale. Apply on the premises. m11-2w

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET—The best part of a well furnished house with entire use of the kitchen, 63 Superior street, James Bay. feb23-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Rearns on the premises. se30

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. B. HOLDEN
Has opened an office at the corner of Langley and Broughton streets. f23

H. D. LEITCH, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—12 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 101. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE,
Ernest Hall, M.B., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University.
Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

MRS. R. STEVENSON,
Certificated Midwife.
29 years' practice at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, Eng. Temporary address: 23 St. Louis Street, off Pandora St. mar29-1m

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist,
(Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eodtf

MUSICAL.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
MISS ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street. Competent and experienced staff of teachers. Singing, harmony, piano, organ, violin, mandolin and guitar. Applications to be made to the Principal.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Studio, 94 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C. mar10-1m

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Offices over new offices corner of Broad fe20tf

VETERINARY

SURGE[illegible]
L. Memis
John W[illegible]
at Brag[illegible]
Phone 182, re[illegible]

FORTUNE TELLING

MADAM BLOCKS.
Tells past, present and future. Johnson St., Room 6. mar[illegible]

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCY
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy28 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited.
1-1y E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend.
co19 R. PEMBERTON, E. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
R. G. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER,
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale e22-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—Tenders wanted for the building of a house at Cadboro Bay. Apply 59½ Government street. m16 3t

Vancouver Island Building Society

The 65th drawing for an appropriation will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 24th March, 1893, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are not in arrears.
By order
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
m17-td

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stabbles

H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, March 23

MISS
Zippora Monteith

Assisted by the following Artists

Miss Marguerite Saxton, (Elocutionist).
Miss Agnes Watson, (Pianist).
Mr. Percy A. Fischel.

Box Plan now open at Jamieson's.
mch16-td

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Lewis, carrying on business under the name and style of A. Lewis and Co., at No. 46 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, stove and hardware merchant, has assigned all his real and personal property to George Frank Mathews, of Government and Johnson streets, in the city of Victoria, and residing at No. 308 Dallas road, hardware merchant, and Robert Dudgeon, residing at the Brunswick hotel, Yates street, in the city of Victoria, bookkeeper to the said Aaron Lewis, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Aaron Lewis.

The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustees on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1893, and the assignees have undertaken the trusts created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said Aaron Lewis must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignees at Victoria, on or before the 20th day of April, 1893. All persons indebted to said Aaron Lewis are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignees forthwith. After the first day of July, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned on Friday, the 24th day of March, 1893, at 2.30 o'clock, p. m.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignees.

Dated the 17th day of March, 1893.
mar 18-1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing and and known as CALLBREATH, GRANT and COOK, doing business as General Merchants in Cassiar, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and due by the late firm will be settled by John Cowan Callbreath and George W. Cook.

JOHN C. CALLBREATH.
JOHN GRANT.
GEORGE W. COOK.
By his attorney in fact,
John C. Callbreath.

Witness for all—Jos. Fletcher.
Victoria, B. C., 11th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that tenders for the construction and equipment of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company, complete in all respects, will be received by the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company up to noon of April 16th, 1893, at the office of the Company, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Plans, specifications, conditions of tender, and all details to be had at the Company's office.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

P. C. DUNLEVY, President,
ROBERT IRVING, Secretary,
Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before 5 p.m. Friday, March 24th, for the erection and completion of a frame residence, to be built on the corner of Mount Tolmie road and Plum street.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER,
Architect.
Mar20-3t Over Spencer's Arcade.

WE BEG TO INFORM

Victorians

That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store

37 Fort Street,

5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

Only Opticians

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.

Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.

Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.

Note the Change of Address:

37 FORT STREET.

(Formerly 27 Fort St.; successors to Hyams.)

☞ We give Oculist's Prescriptions our special attention. Do not let any one tell you that your glasses cannot be ground here. Bring your prescription to us. We guarantee to fill it within 48 hours, and give you work equal in accuracy and finish to any on the American continent.

Indestructible lath and wire chicken fencing, 8 cents per yard at McLennan and McFeely's.

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Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THOSE LATIN PAPERS.

It is to be hoped that the public will not fail to look closely into the statements made in the house yesterday by Minister Baker in reply to Mr. McKenzie's question regarding the famous Latin papers. It will be remembered that those papers, if they had been forthcoming, would have furnished very material evidence in the case of Mr. J. P. McLeod, whose teacher's certificate was so meanly and unjustly cancelled by the council of public instruction. The cancellation was chiefly on acount of Mr. McLeod's statement that these papers were wrongly marked by the examiners under the direction of the education department, but when the time for testing the question came the papers were not produced. When Mr. McLeod was examined before the council of public instruction he asked that the papers be brought forth, in order that he might point out those he considered wrongly marked. This was surely a reasonable request, but the education authorities took good care that it was not complied with. Minister Baker's answer yesterday was to the effect that no one in the department knew by whom or when the papers were destroyed. The fact is, we have good reason to believe, that the papers were still in existence when Mr. McLeod asked for their production before the council, and that they were burned afterwards in anticipation of an enquiry by a legislative committee. It should be borne in mind that there was a special reason for the preservation of these papers, and that if they had been destroyed earlier than they were the department would have properly lain under a charge of gross carelessness. But the department's offense was much wors ethan this when it had the papers in its possession and refused to produce them at the time of Mr. McLeod's examination. Still greater was the offense when they were destroyed in anticipation of the legislative enquiry, at which the department would probably have been obliged to produce them if still in its posesssion. The department's conduct was, in short, dishonest and cowardly in the extreme, and Mr. McLeod's certificate was cancelled under false pretenses. There is in this affair to be considered not only the unfair treatment and venomous persecution of an individual teacher, but the danger to the educational interests of the people in having a set of men in charge who can be guilty of such misconduct.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

There appears to be no prospect of the general desire of the mercantile community for a new bankruptcy law being gratified this session? On this subject the Montreal Shareholder speaks as follows: "What has become of the promised legislation on the important subject of insolvency? On the 15th December last a large and highly influential delegation from boards of trade in Ontario and Quebec had an interview with several members of the Cabinet, in which was clearly shown the evils which resulted from the absence of a general law affecting insolvency. At the same time the provisions of the draft bill, which had been previously drawn up and submitted to the consideration of the different boards of trade throughout the Dominion, were fully discussed and explained, the result being that the Ministers requested that they be furnished with copies of the draft bill, and a suggestion was made that a small committee be appointed from the different boards to discuss its provisions with the Ministers at a subsequent date. On the 9th of January last copies of the draft bill were sent by the Montreal board to each of the Ministers, with a letter enclosing the names of the committee from the different boards appointed to confer with the Government on the subject, coupled with a request that the measure would receive a careful consideration, and the expression of a hope that it would be taken up by the Government and introduced into the House of Commons during the then coming session. Two months have elapsed since the date of that communication and yet no intimation has been given of the intention of the Government to introduce a measure on the subject. The fact that the Premier, Sir John Thompson, is gone to join the Behring Sea arbitration would indicate that another session will be allowed to pass without any action being taken to comply with the wants of the commercial community, not of one locality alone, but of the whole Dominion. There is something lacking somewhere. Whose the fault?" The questions asked by the Shareholder will be echoed in many British Columbia as well as eastern minds, but they are not likely to be answered satisfactorily.

LAND REGISTRATION.

We publish to-day an important judgment delivered some time ago by the Hon. Justice Crease in a case involving the right to a registration of title under the present law. As the proposed change of system has become a subject of considerable discussion, and as the judge in this case took pains to give a very full exposition of the present system, his judgment cannot fail to be of interest. It is also to be noted that the Hon. Mr. Crease was in a position to speak with peculiar weight, inasmuch as he was the principal framer of the law of 1870. The history of the land registration law as given in the judgment is both interesting and instructive. As regards the proposed change, it may fairly be assumed that the request for a year's delay will be complied with. Such changes are not to be lightly or hastily effected without the risk of doing injury, and besides there is a very general opinion that many features of the new bill are not at all commendable.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Government, it seems, is preparing to spend half a million dollars in improving the ship channel between Quebec and Montreal during the next two or three years. This expenditure will be chiefly for the benefit of Montreal, which generally obtains from the Government what it asks for. Ottawa generosity as applied to the St. Lawrence is in striking contrast with the unwillingness to do simple justice to British Columbians.

Lord Mount Stephen appears to have got into trouble on account of his ignorance of British constitutional usages. There is a political fight on in Banffshire, and his lordship wrote letters to some friends in Dufftown in that county, his native place, advising them to vote for Grant, the Unionist candidate. It is out of order for a peer thus to interfere in a Commons election, and Lord Mount Stephen's transgression has been taken up in the popular house.

The following comment appears in the Monetary Times: British Columbia has a tax on mortgages to which considerable objection is at present being expressed. Public meetings have been held to protest against it, and a deputation has asked the government to repeal it. The finance minister replied as if the chief or only question with him was how to replace the revenue which this tax produces. The deputation pointed out that mortgage debts ought to be deducted from the assessable value of real estate, as is done in the case of personal property. "The net capital," said the chief spokesman, "in each case should be assessed." By the present mode of assessment there is no doubt the nominal owner of the land pays on what he does not own; and it is also clear that the plan suggested is the most effectual one for removing the tax on mortgages. No question of the incidence of the tax can come up when the owner pays on what he does not in fact own. The question of chattel mortgages is also causing some perplexity. Chattel mortgages are just as legitimate as any other, provided notice of their existence is accessible to all who may be called upon to credit the mortgagors; and such notice is all that can be done, or that it is desirable to do.

Sir Charles's Position.

London, March 21.—In certain circles here it is generally understood that Sir Charles Tupper will step down and out, if, under the existing circumstances, the draft of the French treaty is rejected by the Canadian Parliament. It is pointed out as showing the value of the French treaty to the Dominion of Canada that the United States, under its new French treaty, gives absolutely free entry to ten million francs' worth of French products, while in return the minimum French treaty applies only to the products of certain States. By the draft of treaty Canada gets the privilege of the minimum tariff of the same products of the United States. It is, however, in the admission of the French products that Canada's advantage over the United States is most clearly shown, and instead of allowing, as do the Americans, absolutely free entry, the treaty stipulates for a reduced, though still high rate of duty, upon one and one-half million francs' worth of French products. Though from reports received here Mr. Foster declared in the House that he objected to certain clauses of the treaty, yet no official news of this declaration has reached the British plenipotentiaries or the British Government from Canada since, as Sir Charles Tuper declared, on approval from Ottawa the treaty was signed.

Senator Morgan Quite Better.

London, March 21.—In an interview to-day, United States Senator John T. Morgan, stated that he was recovered from his recent illness and would start for Paris to-day. Senator Morgan was a passenger on the New York, which arrived at Southampton on March 4th, on her first voyage to that port. On the passage the Senator was thrown from his berth, sustaining injuries which resulted in an attack of erysipelas, from which he has now entirely recovered. He is one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Behring Sea matter, and he goes to Paris to take part in the deliberations of the court of arbitration.

NELSON AND VICINITY

Latest News From the Wonderful Mining Regions of Kootenay.

A number of claims have just been staked at Four Mile, in the vicinity of the Read and Robertson group.

The news from the mines continues good and every one seems satisfied with the outlook for the coming summer.

Dr. J. F. B. Rogers, a brother of Missionary Rogers, has located at Kaslo, where he will practice his profession.

Mr. Davenport has bought Guthrie's interest in the Dardanelles. He now controls thirteen-sixteenths of this property.

It is reported on first-class authority that a Vancouver man has a newspaper plant ready and will start a paper in Kaslo just as soon as he can get in his material.

Staple goods such as potatoes, lard, whisky, rice, builders' hardware and money, are getting scarce at Kaslo. All these staples can be procured in plenty at Nelson.

The steamers have been making two or three trips a week to Lardo, where the work of clearing is progressing rapidly. A gold claim was staked on one trip, close to the town, but the result of the assay has not yet been heard.

Real estate in Kaslo is steadily increasing in value. There is not a lot on Front street between Third and Fifth street for sale under $1,500, while as much as $2,200 has been offered and refused for a choice inside lot on Front street.

Engineer A. J. McMillan of the Kaslo-Slocan railway has received instructions to begin work at once locating the line. The preliminary survey was made during the winter, and a map and profile of the same sent to headquarters at New Westminster.

It is a notorious fact that the Receau, one of the most promising claims in the Slocan, was trodden over by hundreds of prospectors, many of whom left the country in disgust, and was eventually located well on in the summer by a tenderfoot who had only been prospecting for two or three days.

Mr. Chadbourne has two experts coming in to inspect the Great Western. One comes from Colorado and the other from London. He has written to stand them off until they can see something besides snow. If they are the ordinary kind of experts they could learn considerable from Chadbourne himself.

Not counting John M. Burke and Sam Green, just 369 able-bodied men filed down to the lake shore at Kaslo on Saturday to witness the landing of nine tender-feet and six sore-footed passengers from the steamer Nelson. The nine tender-feet were from the States; the six sore-footed boys were from Nelson.

New Denver is far too important a town to be deserted altogether, even if it was populated with nothing but able-bodied kickers (which it is not) as witness the demand for its real estate. It is impossible to buy a lot on the main bench for anything like the prices paid at the auction sale.

McAndrew & Murchison's Ottawa hotel at Kaslo is the headquarters of all the cattle men from the other side. Any day the five legal points regarding "vents," "swallow-forks," "brands," "mavericks," etc., can be heard explained by men that nature intended for lawyers, but of whom circumstances made honest men.

Kaslo citizens have raised a fund of $1,200 with which to keep open the snow road to Three Forks until government aid is obtained. The soft weather of the past few days has made it necessary to put a small section gang at work, and it is expected that at least 20 men will be necessary to keep the road passable until the snow disappears.

Work has been suspended at the Great Western mine, in Slocan district, owing to fear of snowslides. The tunnel is in about 250 feet, and the ledge crosscut in three places. The pay streak in the vein is from 24 to 36 inches wide. The Great Western is under bond to F. M. Chadbourn for an English syndicate, and is now one of the promising properties of the Slocan.

Rev. D. M. Martin of Kaslo takes quite an interest in collecting papers, books, periodicals, etc., from different people in the town. He then does them up in separate packages for the several mines, forwarding them to their destination for the men to read. An old magazine, or late copies of newspapers, take better in the average miner's cabin than long and uninteresting prayers. The Tribune says of him, "here is a minister that is of some use."

Seven men have been wintering on Upper Lardo river, some of them holding down pre-emptions, some of them trapping, and some of them working placer ground. One of the latter is L. Cague, who arrived at Kaslo on Friday last. Mr. Cague and his partners have been working on ground about three miles up the river from Trout lake. He gorught down a little coarse gold, but says although bedrock is reached in four feet, there are too many boulders to make the ground profitable to be worked. He reports about seven feet of snow on the level, and twice as much on high divides.

The Alexander's Mission.

Washington, D.C., March 21.—No information has been received at the state department regarding the sailing of the steamer Alexander for Behring Sea sealing ground, as reported from San Francisco. The statements that it is believed the Alexander will trade liquor for skins along the shores of Behring Sea, and that before the patrol fleet starts north she will make a dash for the rookeries and overpower the small guard on the islands, and then slip south with a full cargo of skins, if true means that she will be engaged in a scheme of robbery on the high seas, which comes dangerously near that which international law defines as piracy and punishes with death. There is reluctance on the part of the state department officials therefore to believe the report in full.

Italy's Share in the Fair.

Rome, March 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted 277,500 lire, equal to $55,500, for the Italian share in the World's Fair.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

RUMOR IS INCORRECT.

A rumor was about town this morning that the Canada Western Hotel site had been bonded. E. M. Johnson, secretary of the company, was questioned. "I am the secretary of the company and have the title deeds in my possession and I do not know anything about the matter."

THE ROUTE IS OPEN.

Agent E. E. Blackwood, of the Northern Pacific, received word last even- that the route to the Kootenay by way of Little Dalles, over the Spokane Falls and Northern railway, is open to passenger traffic, and will be open to freight business inside of a week.

OBJECT TO WEAR BADGES.

The police are not pleased with the badges that Chief Sheppard has ordered them to wear. They say that there is no necessity for an ugly-looking tin badge on the coat. The brass buttons and the blue coat and pantaloons they think sufficient to designate their office. They further say that the police regulations contain no rule calling for the badges.

THE HOSPITAL PROJECT.

It is understood that the scheme of establishing an infectious diseases hospital started by last year's council will be taken up by the present council and carried through if possible. The hospital would cost something like $25,000. It is argued that such an institution is needed at any time, and that it is better to have a permanent one ready at all times for use.

FOOLING WITH DYNAMITE.

There came very near being a serious affair to chronicle yesterday. It was on Government street, and in the crowd which surrounded the gang of men employed by the telephone company. A gentleman of unsteady steps came along and stood to watch the operation. He had a bag of gunpowder in his hands and dropped it. That was all right but when he stooped down to pick it up a stick of dynamite fell out of his pocket and struck the stone pavement. By a miracle it did not go off. Two or three men noticed the action and gave the man a wide berth.

HARPER V. CAMERON.

At 2.30 the solicitors in this cause began the arduous task of settling the minutes of the decree before Harvey Coombe, the deputy-registrar of the court.

SHOOTING AT CHILCAT.

The Alaska Journal of March 11th contains full particulars of the shooting of Daniel McGinnis, which occurred at Chilcat on Monday, the 6th inst. McGinnis was sitting in his cabin, when John Dalton came in and accused him of having spread reports among the Indians about him (Dalton). One witness stated that Dalton struck McGinnis over the head with a revolver and then shot him, while others stated that McGinnis had an axe and Dalton shot in self-defence. A warrant was issued at Sitka for the arrest of Dalton, a policeman left for Chilcat last week to serve it.

PRAISED BY THE THUNDERER.

The London Times thus refers to the singing of Miss Monteith in "Elijah":—"The principal soprano music was sung by Miss Monteith, an American singer of remarkable power. Her voice is pure in quality, and she sang with very considerable dramatic power. The trying 'Hear ye, Israel,' was well and thoughtfully sung; the singer is evidently earnest and conscientious, and her performance on the whole was extremely successful." Miss Monteith will be heard at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., for the first time in this city. She brings with her a bright galaxy of vocal, instrumental and elocutionary talent, the concert promising to be one of the finest ever given in the province.

WHY HE WILL NOT PAY.

Mr. Young, of the New England restaurant, intends contesting the summons served upon him for not paying the revenue tax of $3 for each of his employees. Mr. Young said: I pay my men Monday night. The highest paid waiter in my employ receives $10 a week. On Thursday morning Revenue Tax Collector Carter came and demanded $5 for each man in my employ, not $3, as the summons served upon me would suggest. He demanded both the revenue tax and the road tax. Now the men refused to permit me to pay. They stated that they would leave my employ immediately if I paid. I only owed $2.86 to the man receiving $10 a week, and less to others. If I paid I would be out $2.14, the difference between $2.86 and the $5 tax. I refused to pay, and will contest he case upon the ground that an employer is not liable for the tax upon his employees when he does not owe as much as the tax.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

C. F. Clapp, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

J. H. Simpson, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

J. S. Clute, of New Westminster, is in the city.

M. Keith Jones is spending a few days in Seattle.

John Braden returned from the Sound yesterday.

E. B. Marvin is confined to the house through illness.

Mrs. W. B. Gladwin, of Ashcroft, has returned from a visit to California.

D. McPhadden, of the B. C. Cattle Co., returned from New Westminster last evening.

C. S. Mulkey, special agent of the U.S. treasury department, with headquarters at Tacoma, is in the city.

Andrew Jackson, chief of police of Seattle, was in the city on Sunday. The nature of his business in this city is not known.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Celestials Fight Over the Affections of Pretty Loo Lee Hing.

Magistrate Macrae dismissed Ah Ging and Ah Sam from custody this morning. Ah Ging was charged with aggravated assault and Ah Sam with assault. Ah Dung was said to be their victim. Dung swore in the "box" that two nights ago he went to the highbinders' hall, that words passed between him and the accused Celestials. He was knocked down and received a deep cut in the arm. He would not swear who inflicted the wound. There were other persons in the room at the time.

The trouble is said to have begun over Loo Lee Hing. The three named Celestials aspired to her affections and she was the cause of the fight. Loo Lee Hing is a rather pretty type of Chinese beauty.

THE KOOTENAY STEAMERS.

An Interesting Budget of News From the Kootenay District—The Routes.

The latest news of the great mining region of the province was received in a letter to the C.P.N. Company from Kootenay, which arrived last evening. The steamer Lytton was to have left Northport last Wednesday for the mouth of the Kootenay although the Columbia river was still low at the time of writing. She will make the trip twice a week during the season, leaving Northport on Tuesdays and Thursdays and the mouth of the Kootenay on Mondays and Wednesdays. The narrows from Nelson to the 12 miles point is still frozen over and the Kootenay river is not likely to open till the 10th of April.

The route from Robson to Revelstoke, it is expected, will not be open till the end of April.

The steamer Spokane is on the ways undergoing repairs. She will be lengthened. The Nelson, which was running all winter on Kootenay lake, is also laid up at Pilot bay for repairs.

The steamer Columbia has been running from Northport to the boundary with bridge material for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway.

ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

[illegible] the new parliamentary buildings is worth of our approval. British Columbia being the western gateway of the Dominion of Canada it is desirable that its public buildings should not only be adequate to the purposes for which they are particularly intended, but of such a character as to reflect credit upon the province and the Dominion as a whole.

"Therefore be it resolved, That our representatives in Parliament be earnestly requested to give the bill now before the local Legislature their undivided and hearty support, and that the secretary of this association forward a copy of this resolution to each of the city members."

The fact that the association had neither permanent officers, nor constitution nor by-laws was brought to the attention of the meeting and Messrs. C. Haywood, G. Leiser, B. Boggs, J. H. Falconer and J. Bennett were appointed a committee to draft same.

Secretary Boggs reminded the meeting that funds were low. An opinion was expresed that successful candidates should contribute. Ald. Henderson, a successful candidate on the Citizens ticket, said he was willing to do his share. He thought unsuccessful candidates should also be allowed the pleasure of contribution. The meeting decided to bring the matter to the notice of the candidates.

SORROW ISLAND MASSACRE.

Authentic Denial of the Story---Narrow Escape of a Chinaman

Nanaimo, March 21.—Rev. A. E. Green states, according to a letter received by him from Rev. G. F. Hopkins at Bella Bella, that there is not a word of truth in the reported Sorrow Island massacre. It was one of those periodical reports which circulate among Indians, which are impossible to trace to the authors. Rev. Hopkins has the Oh-wat-ay-nos Indians under his charge and reports everything quiet. He concurs in the report of Mr. Kirkland, the cannery manager. The letter also contains the information that the Draney cannery, within 20 miles of Bella Bella, is rapidly approaching completion.

F. McB. Young applied for a warrant against B. McDonald for contempt of court. McDonald was bound over to keep the peace for six months and was given until Saturday to find the bondsmen. Not having done so is the reason of the warrant being issued.

Dr. Walkem held an inquest at Wellington yesterday touching the death of George Bell, who was killed on Saturday night in No. 6 shaft. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A fire broke out in the dwelling of Wong Chong, Chinatown, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning and came near causing a general conflagration. Wong Chong was severely burned while rescuing his wife and babe, and but for timely assistance would have burned to death, as he was overpowered by the smoke and fell exhausted on the floor of the burning building. Quite a number of Celestials could be seen raking the ashes over in the expectation of finding some of the $500 worth of jewelry which was in the building at the time it caught fire.

Capt. Hughes of the bark Highland Light paid off his Japanese crew yesterday. The men were shipped at San Francisco, but did not want to proceed in the vessel, and as the captain claims they are no good as seamen he was glad to get rid of them. The Japs took passage for Vancouver this morning.

HOLY WEEK AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Next Sunday being Holy Week, special services will be held in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. On Palm Sunday there will be blessing of the palms and a sermon on the feast in the evening by the Rev. Father LeTerme. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of Holy Week the offices of the tenebrae will be chanted. On Holy Thursday at 9 o'clock will take place the blessing of the holy oils. On Good Friday mass of the presanctified, unveiling and kissing of the cross. Holy Saturday blessing of the paschal candle and baptismal font. Easter Sunday solemn pontifical high mass by Bishop Lemmens and special music by the church choir.

Stockton Inundated.

Stockton, Cal., March 21.—About 2 o'clock this morning the residents were aroused by an alarm of flood. Water had overflowed the Miner, Stockton and Mormon channels and was rising steadily. This morning it flooded all the city with the exception of a few blocks in the extreme north part of Main and Market streets, for a length of fourteen or fifteen blocks. At 10 o'clock the water was still rising, and it is expected the prevailing warm weather will melt the snow in the mountains and bring more water before the day is passed. Business is generally suspended, travel being done mostly by boats. The electric car stable is flooded to a depth of two or three feet, and it is not expected the line will be in running order for several days. Owners of many warehouses are working hard to save their grain with as little damage as possible. As far as can be learned, all levees in the surrounding country are holding well.

Millionaire MacKay's Illness.

San Francisco, March 21.—Scarcely a day has gone by since Mr. Mackay's accident that exaggerated reports have not been circulated regarding his condition. To-day it was reported that he was dying. The truth of the matter, however, is that he had a slight attack of inflammation of the bowels last Sunday, from which he is this morning entirely recovered. The doctors who have just left him report that he had a good night's sleep and that his temperature and pulse are normal. If the attack had been as serious as reported he would have been dead by this time instead of feeling as he does, in good spirits.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—Wilson Bros, McKillican and A. Wickoff, S and B, T Dunn and Co, R Ward and Co, N P T and L Co, Shore and [illegible]

Early in the century, when the powerful armies of Europe were beating down the throne of Napoleon, a party of Cossacks of the Russian Army, detailed to fight Prince Eugene of Italy, entered the Duchy of Parma. These rough riders of the Czar were as wild and savage as the country they came from, and they galloped over the territory of Parma in search of blood and booty, not glory.

The Cossacks passed the town of Parma and galloped on. They reached and passed Busseto and three miles further came to the village of Le Roncole. They attack-

VERDI.

ed this hamlet. They shot men and women. They tossed children on the points of their lances.

Many of the women and children fled for refuge to the great church of the town. But the Cossacks had no respect for the shrine of religion, and entered and slew them at the altar. One peasant woman, the wife of a poor inn-keeper of Le Roncole, held an infant of a few months at her breast. Despite the screams of the victims and the shouts of the murderers, she did not lose her presence of mind entirely, but darted unobserved to the stairway that lead towards the roof of the building. Up the stairway she ran and then she clambered into the belfry. There she lay hidden while the clamor and the murder proceeded below, and when night came and the Cossacks had gone she crept from the belfry to the ground, with the child safe at her breast.

The woman of the belfry was Giuseppe Verdi's mother, and the child at her breast was Giuseppe Verdi himself, of whose new opera "Falstaff" the music lovers of two worlds are now talking.

Verdi, though old, is still vigorous and bright-eyed. His life has stretched from the time of Napoleon, which looks like ancient history, to the present day. He has seen one school of music fall and another rise, and he has been a master of both. At nearly eighty, working and composing with all the vigor and fire of a young man animated by newly discovered genius, he typifies his own country, which has been born anew in these modern times, and has a capital justly called the Eternal City. Italy, the land of classic glories and dead civilizations, of the splendor and decay of the Middle Age republics, is still in touch with the fresh life of the nineteenth century, and Verdi, too, when the Germans overthrew the florid and romantic school of Rossini, Bellini and himself, turned about and learned the lessons of his conquerors.

The youth of the composer of "Falstaff" was attended by all the hardships which are associated commonly with the development of genius. His parents were very poor. His first great success as a musical composer was made at La Scala in Milan, the same theatre prepared nearly fifty-four years later for the production of his "Falstaff." This was in 1839, and the opera was "Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio." In "Nabucco," his second opera, he displayed his remarkable power for melody and vivid dramatic effects, afterwards so beautifully elaborated in "Rigoletto," "La Traviata" and "Il Trovatore."

After the production of "Nabucco" Verdi worked rapidly. In 1842 he published "I Lombardi," and in the following two years produced four grand operas, "Ernani," "I Due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Alzira." For a time "Ernani" was his most popular work, but it has been overshadowed by the brilliancy of his later productions. "Il Trovatore," which has been the most popular of all his works and abounds in dramatic situations and brilliant melody, was produced in 1853.

He is Italy's grand old man.

Spencer's Arcade

MILLINERY OPENING

Tuesday, Wednesday and Following Days

THIS WILL BE THE FINEST DISPLAY WE HAVE YET MADE.....

D. SPENCER, Government Street.

J. HORNER & CO.

Argyle House

Just received 2 Cases

New Corsets

THE LONGCHAMPS

The Corset of the Period. To insure a perfect fitting costume nothing is more essential than a perfect fitting Corset, and one that will readily adapt itself to the figure, imparting the long waisted, graceful appearance so desirable for the present fashion. The Longchamps Corsets possess the necessary qualities and are so comfortable that they cannot fail to be universally worn. In Grey Coutille, $150 a pair. Black, $2 a pair.

SEWELL'S RIVAL CORSET

5 Hook. Long Waisted. Black Sateen, $1.50 a pair.

The New Long Waisted

5 Hook Corset. This Corset is cut on the lines of the latest French model. $1.25 per pair.

5 Hook Grey Coutille Corsets $1 per pair.

A Nice New Corset 75c. a pair.

J. Horner & Co.

The Stanley House

CASH DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST. COR. OF FORT ST.

OUR FIRST GRAND OPENING

New Spring Millinery

Personally selected by our MR. HAMPSON while in Europe and New York,

On Tuesday, MARCH 21st, And following days.

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CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR NEW SYSTEM

5 PER CENT. RETURNED

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DESPATCH USED IN DELIVERY OF GOODS.

New England Bakery.

116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

Now Open Day and Night

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THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates St.

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S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,

And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

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If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

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State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wa water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.

January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

HOW TO FEED HORSES

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RESULTS ON THE FARM.

Some Mistakes That are Made Through Thoughtlessness—How to Avoid Them—Horse Labor the Heaviest Expenditure on the Farm—How to Minimize It.

Not many farmers take into account what it costs to winter the horses necessary for their farm work. If this and other items that go to make up the expenditure in keeping up a fairly well equipped working stock were minutely detailed, there are few that would not be surprised at the result. Certainly the proper management of horses on the farm is one of those particulars which demand serious attention. There is a large proportion of horses worn out on the farm. If we take a percentage of the loss thus incurred, it is one of the departments that adds materially to the drain on the credit side of the ledger account. For instance, a farmer buys a pair of already broken young horses, which do his work to his satisfaction, and, consequently, if they are good he values them much more highly than any buyer is likely to offer; he therefore keeps them on until they are too old for sale and are worth considerably less money for any commercial purpose than the price paid. He still asks a high price, and the upshot of the matter is he either wears them out or sells them, when nearly done, at a figure not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of first cost. On the other hand farmers breed their horses, and after they are sufficiently educated the same course is pursued. Now in both these instances there is a yearly loss on account of depreciation in value. Spring is usually the best time to sell this stock. Work that will not stand delay is close at hand, and rather than sell them at their value and run the chance of replacing them they are retained. The difficulty is partly due to farmers not keeping their horses in condition for sale. When the winter season comes the feed is taken off and horses are fed hay without grain in order to curtail the expense, as well as to prevent further trouble from feeding horses that have not sufficient exercise. The grain ration is stopped short, or so lessened that a hearty horse has to satisfy hunger by filling up with more hay than is good for him, and which he generally has dealt out to him ad libitum. He consequently spends his idle hours in gorging himself with hay, the value of which his owner does not take into consideration. If the yearly value of keeping a horse in proper shape is taken into account, it is found to make the horse labor one of the heaviest expenditures on the farm. In these days, when hand labor is not attainable, the only resource is to keep a sufficient number of horses of such a stamp that may be required to horse the improved implements of the day. In fact, at present a fully equipped set of implements and machines in which horses are utilized is the only solution to the farm labor question, therefore how to feed horses cheaply and always have them in saleable and good working condition will have to be made more and more a study of.

The opinion that hay and oats are the only kinds of feed suitable to the every day horse ration has been so well handed down by old writers that it is in a measure dangerous to suggest a substitute. The convenient form of both these articles, and their well-known suitability for horses that have to perform arduous work, also have the effect of keeping these two standard staples in continued use. But the fact that this condition is only suitable for hard worked horses must not be overlooked, and that the farm horse of necessity must stand idle for a large proportion of the winter.

In order to economize, and at the same time provide suitable diet, the mixture that all practical horse breeders use in their breeding studs is much in advance, and although all do not quite agree as to what sort of grain is best and cheapest, they all agree that cut feed, hay and straw, bran and ground grain can be fed with much greater advantage and at about half the cost. If a feed room is provided in which water does not freeze, the mixing can be done by wetting the chaff and adding the bran and ground grain; and if mixed twelve hours previous to feeding all the better. Another good plan is to heat the grain and bran or meal and bran in a chaldron, and then mix with whatever chaff is intended to be fed. It then forms a most savory and nutritious food, and at very little expense and trouble after the required appliances are once in place. By either of these methods not only are all the nutritious elements in the ration made the most of, but in this form it is much easier on the digestive apparatus than when long hay and whole oats are fed. At the same time this mixed food is not as heating to the blood of horses not being worked.

Everyone knows that pork and fat meat of any kind is both relished and conducive to health in the case of a man at work out of doors, but place the same man on the same diet inside in an office, without exercise, and he would quickly suffer. Exactly the same principle applies to animals on the farm, and by studying and testing the different modes only the best methods may be practically worked out. What in this case applies to the idle work horse is still more applicable to young colts, as a properly balanced ration, properly prepared as above, will develop them more quickly, and at the same time keep them in the best possible state of health.—Farmer's Advocate.

Fattening Sheep and Lambs.

In fattening sheep and lambs it is greatly important that we have food of a suitable character on which to feed and fatten them. Here again much will depend upon conditions. The most suitable food for our country might not be the most suitable for another; first because of the greater cost of production, and second because of its decreased adaptability to the requirements of the climate. At the same time it would probably be correct to say that food factors about the same in character would be suitable for the states occupying the northern half of this great republic, and all the cultivatable portion of Canada. The most suitable pasture foods for sheep in summer, in those latitudes, are succulent grasses fine and varied in character, rye, English rape, and white and yellow-fleshed turnips.

The most suitable soiling crops include vetches and oats, or vetches, peas, oats, and corn. The most suitable winter feed includes fine well cured hay, clover in character, well-cured pea straw, field roots, and corn ensilage, and oats, peas, bran, corn, wheat and oilcakes, fed in suitable combinations.

In fattening sheep it is greatly important to know how to give them such food and in a way that will best secure the desired end. To do this most effectively, we would almost require to raise up a new generation of feeders on this continent, superior in this respect to their fathers, for, in the production of mutton as in the making of beef and pork in finest form, a patience is required and an attention to details, which does not seem to exist in a marked degree in the impatiently progressive character of the average North American. We would be better producers of mutton if this impetuous haste were tempered with that patience and painstaking which has placed the pure Celtic races in the foremost positions as feeders in the world.—From Address by Prof. Shaw, Guelph, at Columbus, Ohio.

BUILDING SILOES.

The Country Gentleman Gives Full and Explicit Directions.

Which is the better way to build a silo, round or square? (1) What are the dimensions to keep fifty cattle a year? (2) I wish the wall under it to be 8 feet high, so as to be level with the barn basement; how should wall be built? (3) Is there danger in drawing corn, which has been cut and laid in bundles, just after a rain? (4)

1. The square form is more convenient in construction, and the length may be extended to any desirable size. The circular will require more skill and greater labor to give it the true form, while it will possess no particular advantage, except in getting rid of the corners, which are inconvenient to some degree. The square or oblong form has the advantage of being easily fitted with a plank cover, when such a cover is used. The corners may be braced, and an octagonal form given to it. 2. The quantity of ensilage required will vary with the size of the cattle and the quantity of dry food given with the ensilage. If each animal consumes 60 lb. a day, it will require about 12 tons for each. At 50 lb. to the cubic foot, each ton would occupy 40 cubic feet, and each animal would require 480 cubic feet for the year, which would be equivalent to a solid mass about 7 feet square and 10 feet high. The fifty animals would need nearly or about 24,000 cubic feet of ensilage for the 365 days. 3. A silo 20 feet deep, 12 feet wide and 100 feet long, or any equivalent dimensions, would contain this quantity. 3. A difficulty always occurs in placing a wooden frame on a stone basement. The stone wall being so much thicker than the wood, the latter must be drawn in enough to make a uniform surface with the wood and stone, so that the ensilage in settling shall not meet with the projecting shelf of stone. 4. In answering this enquiry we take it for granted that the stalks will be damp, but not so wet as when harvested in rain. If the crop has been allowed to ripen sufficiently, so that the grains are glazed and the leaves withered at the edges, there will be no danger, provided the work is properly done; but with younger and more succulent corn, it would probably be more or less injured.—The Country Gentleman.

A Holstein Enthusiast.

In recent address delivered by Mr. R. H. Crump, a Canadian breeder of Holstein-Friesians, he spoke as follows: Now, as to how dairying may be made more profitable, I would say: Weed out by careful selection all poor cows, and so improve the quality of our herds. Keep only such ones as will give 250 lbs. of butter per annum. Next comes feed. One farmer feeds his cows a daily ration costing 30 cents per cow, while his neighbor, getting as good results, feeds a ration costing 15 cents per day—one costing just double the price of the other. Everyone may estimate the enormous saving which may be effected by careful attention to economy in good rations. Then again, why is it that nearly all the farmers and dairymen try to have their cows come in in the spring—when prices are low owing to an overstocked and glutted market—at the very time when all hands are wanted in the fields and every hour counts? How much better it will be when winter dairying will be universal, i.e., the majority of our cows coming in during the season when our markets show the highest prices: when there is no danger of our produce spoiling; our cows well fed, making good manure under cover; all at a time when the farm hands have time to look well after the cattle; the calves ready to wean when the grass comes, and so go right ahead. One more important item to make dairying more profitable is to increase the fertility of our lands by carefully saving the manure; increase the acreage of grass and hay; feed all, sell none; sell only those products which contain the least fertilizing elements. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and so it is with the Holsteins being the most profitable cattle for the varied climate of Canada. Now that we have the Babcock tester we can laugh at our competitors who are always calling out on the poor quality of the Holstein milk. My own milk, sent away to a creamery, tested by a Babcock testor, has so far averaged 4.20 butter fat.

The Average Farmer.

While it is to be admitted that there are thousands of farmers who have "got their eyes open" and are preaching more advanced methods of farming and better business tact, there are still thousands "unregenerated" and outside the fold of success. It is to be deplored that with many of this class the agricultural journal never finds a home. I make the assertion here that the average farmer will never succeed on the farm unless he keeps up with the times in practical agricultural literature. He may make money and accumulate greater possessions, but he does it at the waste of muscle and brain, denials and sacrifices. The farmer who contends that he can not afford such a paper is overlooking the very essential of success in his business. Notice the course of men engaged in other business. The grain dealer takes the best daily market reports of the great grain handling centres. The editor has his desk piled full of exchanges in his line. The lawyer has his Blackstone and Kent and court decisions, and the minister the latest and best religious literature. So it is with all these men of different professions keeping in line with the most advanced thought and business.—Ohio Farmer.

Farm Fagots.

It is not economical to feed any one kind of food exclusively.

No one food contains all the elements required for the best results.

Animals often become costive because they have not sufficient water.

Only hogs of the same age and size should eat from the same trough.

★ A Premium Puzzle. ★

THIS HANDSOME LADY has Two Companions. Can you find them? If so, mark faces and send to us as directed below. The LADIES' COMPANION is a high-class, 32 page, illustrated Magazine, devoted to Literature, Home Life, Fashion, etc., most artistic in appearance and patronized by the best class of readers. A perfectly fair and legitimate premium system is adopted by its publishers at great outlay, in order to quickly place it and its sister publications at the head of all Canadian periodicals in point of circulation. During 1893 we purpose giving away Four Elegant Rosewood Pianos. The most exact good faith will be kept with every subscriber, both as regards the magazine and premiums.

See name of subscriber to receive the grand Piano now exhibited at our offices, in Ladies' Companion for March.

We publish Ladies' Companion, $1.00 per year; Ladies at Home, 50 cents per year; Our Boys and Girls, 25 cents per year. Note our address' 166 King St., West, and do not confound our publications with any others of somewhat similar names.

PREMIUM LIST.

To the first person solving puzzle we will award an elegant Rosewood Piano, valued at $350; the next will receive a Gold Watch; the third, a Silk Dress Pattern; the fourth, a Swiss Music Box; the fifth, a Silver Watch; the sixth, a Banquet Lamp; the seventh, a Gold Brooch; the eighth, a Silver Five O'Clock Tea Sett; to the next ten will be given each a beautiful Gold Brooch; To the middle sender will be awarded a Cabinet Organ; and to the ten following each a Crayon Portrait of sender or any friend. The sender of letter bearing latest postmark, previous to June 15th next, will receive a Gold Watch. The sender next to last will receive a Silver Watch; ten preceding, each a beautiful Gold Brooch.

CONDITIONS:—Each contestant must mark faces in puzzle in ink or pencil, cut advertisement out and forward to us with Thirty Cents for 3 months' subscription to the Ladies' Companion. Address,

"D" LADIES' COMPANION PUB. CO., 166 King St., West, Toronto, Can.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and depositis: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

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To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$2,000,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

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BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

STEAMBOATS.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. TACOMA, March 21st

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

Steamships.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India ..	Sept. 27, "	Oct 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent,
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

(CALLING AT WAY PORTS)

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria. Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, April 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda.....FRIDAY, March 31st 1893 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the Eng. sh mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
no2 General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - March 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	Miles from Wellington.
	A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.		
	12 20	6 30	VICTORIA		2 30	8 00		72
	12 30	6 41	HUSSELL'S	1	2 34	8 04		71
	12 40	6 51	ESQUIMALT	2	2 44	8 14		70
	12 45	6 56	GOLDSTREAM	3	2 49	8 19		69
	11 50	6 46	COLWOOD SIDING	5	2 39	8 09		67
	10 50	6 26	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11	2 18	7 48		61
	10 45	6 21	COBBLE HILL	13	2 13	7 43		59
	10 37	6 13	McPHERSON'S	16	2 05	7 35		56
	10 32	6 08	KOKSILAH	18	2 00	7 30		54
	10 17	5 53	DUNCANS	23	1 45	7 15		49
	9 55	5 31	SOMENOS	31	1 23	6 53		41
	9 45	5 21	CHEMAINUS	38	1 13	6 43		34
	9 15	4 51	OYSTER BAY SIDING	53	12 43	6 13		19
	8 35	4 11	NANAIMO	72	12 03	5 33		0
	A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.		

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
oct1

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS Tacoma, Wash.
Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS

THE

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	Mi	...Tacoma...	119	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	23	....Seattle....	82	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	119	...Victoria†...	M 1	Lv 8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.
S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	Mi	‡Tacoma..	132	Ar 4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100	Lv 2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv 11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv 9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv 8 00 am
8 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv 7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	M 1	Lv 6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

		Mi			
	Lv			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar 9 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv 2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41	Lv
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv 11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv 10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	M 1	Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass' Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

New Spring Goods ARRIVING DAILY

B. WILLIAMS & Co. 97 JOHNSON ST.

Latest Styles in HATS just to hand.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Parliament Buildings Bill Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Turner Moves the Second Reading of the Bill—Opposition to It.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Monday, March 20, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. H. White.

The petition of James Dunsmuir and others opposing certain provisions of the bill to amend the Victoria city map act was received.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced bills to amend the companies act, and to amend the notaries appointment act. They were read a first time.

Mr. Brown moved for a return showing for what land, expropriated for public purposes (see vote No. 144F in supplementary estimates for year ending 30th June, 1893), the sum of $38,215 has been paid, showing the number of lots or parcels of land, description, measurement, and assessed value, on the last revised assessment roll of Victoria city, of each lot or parcel, the price paid for each lot, and the name of the person from whom it was purchased. The motion was adopted.

Mr. McKenzie moved for a return of all papers and correspondence, not already printed, which have passed between Captain William Moore and the late provincial secretary, and any member of the executive council, with reference to trails, roads, etc., in the Yukon district and the northern portion of the province; also, of all communications that have passed between R. H. Hall, Esq., M.P.P., and the members of the Government with reference to the extension of the Hudson's Bay Company's trail from the head of the Lava Beds at Taltan to Egnell Creek. The motion was adopted, Messrs. Turner and Hall voting against it.

Mr. McKenzie moved for a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Grant, Rogers, Watt and the mover to enquire into the management of the Gauvreau expedition last summer, and to ascertain the cost and full particulars of the same, with power to call for persons and papers and to report to this House. Mr. McKenzie stated that there were reports that a great deal of time had been wasted on the expedition.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that Captain Moore had made some statements about the expedition and Mr. Gauvreau had been requested to reply to them. He asked Mr. McKenzie to lay the motion over until the correspondence was complete.

The debate was adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved for a return showing the sums which have been paid to date amongst the items mentioned in the supplementary estimates, 1892-1893, as placed before the Legislature. Motion adopted.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return showing the number of new school districts established and the number of pupils attending the new schools.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved for copies of all Orders-in-Council, correspondence and telegrams relating to the summary dismissal by the Attorney-General of Dr. W. Reinhard from the position as surgeon of the Cariboo Hospital, and the appointment of Dr. Tunstall, jun., in his place. Mr. Beaven stated that he understood that the board of management of the hospital wished to retain Dr. Reinhard, but the Attorney-General sent a peremptory order for his dismissal and the appointment of Dr. Tunstall. It was going to place the hospital managers in a very queer position if the Government was going to interfere with the internal management of the hospitals. It was true that the Government contributed to the funds of the hospitals, but they had representatives on the board. From his understanding of the question he thought the act was an unwarrantable interference with the hospital.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it would be necessary to vote the resolution down. He never sent any telegrams dismissing Dr. Reinhard, nor did he do anything interfering with the management of the hospital. The resolution was just an assumption; it was not based on facts.

Mr. Semlin would like to know how the resolution should be drawn up. It appeared as though, before a member moved a resolution, he would have to find out how the Attorney-General wanted the resolution drawn. The resolution was perfectly in order.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said if the majority wished to refuse the information they could do so. There was a great discrepancy between the statements of Dr. Reinhard and the Attorney-General. The Government agent had told Dr. Reinhard that the Attorney-General had sent telegrams to dismiss him, while the Attorney-General said he did not. The only way to clear the matter was to bring the correspondence before the House. Dr. Reinhard in a letter said: "I, as late surgeon of the Cariboo Hospital, being summarily dismissed by the order of Mr. Theo. Davie without any explanation whatever."

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the objection to the resolution was on account of the way in which it was drawn.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 20 to 9.

Mr. Punch moved, seconded by Dr. Watt, an address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to move the Dominion Government to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into this country to one hundred dollars, and also to give to this province at least seventy-five per cent. of the said tax. The mover said the Chinese were a detriment to the province and should be excluded. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously.

Dr. Watt pointed out the damage done to the province by the Chinese during the past year.

Hon. Mr. Davie was in accord with the resolution, but as the Government wished to proceed with the parliament buildings bill he asked that the matter be deferred. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Punch asked the Attorney-General the following question:

Has there been any correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Government of the Dominion with respect to the inland fisheries of British Columbia?

Have any steps been taken to establish the claims of the province (if any) to control said inland fisheries?

Hon. Mr. Davie answered that the matter had been discussed when he was in Ottawa. It was to be referred to the supreme court.

Mr. Sword asked the Minister of Finance "What is the amount of taxes assessed for the year 1893 in the district for which the assessment rolls have been returned to the treasury, under the heading real property tax, wild land tax, and personal property tax?

The Minister of Finance gave the information asked for, which will be printed.

Mr. McKenzie asked the Minister of Education:

1. Who destroyed the Latin examination papers sent to the education office by the pupils of the Third Division of the Victoria High school in June, 1891?

2. By whose orders were they destroyed?

3. When were they destroyed (give year, month and day)?

4. For what purpose were they destroyed?

5. Why was not special care taken to preserve the Latin papers when the accuracy of the marking was still in dispute?

6. Is it a rule of the department of education to refuse to show to principals of High schools the examination papers of pupils for whose progress they are held responsible?

Hon. Col. Baker answered: 1. It is not known by any official of the department. 2. No orders were given for their destruction. 3. It is not known by any official of the department. 4. It is not known, probably for lighting fires. 5. It had not been the practice to preserve examination papers of schools for any particular period. 6. It is not the practice of the department to allow principals of schools nor any one else to supervise the work of examinations held by the department.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the parliament buildings bill. He had thought at first that there would be no objection to the bill, but he had heard the member from New Westminster state that he would oppose it. The buildings were badly needed. The legislative hall was too small and during the recent cold weather the House had to adjourn. The departmental buildings were too small and were also unsafe. If a fire should occur there would be very little hope of saving the valuable papers in the different departments. Plans had been prepared and if erected the buildings would be good for years to come. The House had voted large sums to erect buildings in Vancouver and New Westminster and now it was important to have good buildings in which the business of the province could be properly conducted. It would also start the ball rolling for supplying work for the unemployed of the province, and would do the country a great deal of benefit. The plans spoke for themselves and it was satisfactory to know that they had been prepared in the province.

Mr. Semlin did not think the vote provided for in the bill was justified. Fire proof vaults had been placed in all the offices and these he thought were large enough to keep all the officials' papers in. When did the Governmnet find out that the present buildings were inadequate? The lands and works department had been given more room when the registry office was moved to the court house in Victoria, and in his opinion the new buildings were not needed. The vote would increase the taxes by $12 per head and if the buildings were completed this amount might reach $20 per head. The present was not an opportune time to increase taxation. It was like a farmer erecting a large residence and doing nothing to improve his farm. In the state of Washington, with six times as many taxpayers and a much smaller debt, the papers opposed the erection of new public buildings, stating that it was an outrage to increase the burden of taxation. The Government should take warning by the graving dock bill, which wrecked the Government that inaugurated it. The fact that the Government intended to erect unnecessary public buildings and impose greater burdens on the people, would be the means of unsettling the question of where the capital should be. The Government admitted that the House did not properly represent the people and they intended to introduce a redistribution bill. They should do this, then dissolve and appeal to the country. If they were actuated by patriotic purposes they would pursue this course. The Minister of Education had stated that the province could not stand the drain of the Dominion tariff. If they could not stand that, could they afford to erect the proposed buildings? When the population had increased it would be time enough to erect the buildings. The question should be referred to the electors by the means of a general election. He would have to cast his vote against the second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Vernon would cast his vote for the second reading. The bill had nothing to do with the removal of the capital and he could conceive no reason why the capital should be removed from Victoria. The present buildings were built 25 years ago and additions had been made until there was no room to make any more. Even if there was room it was not advisable to make an addition to the present shells. It was not the legislative hall, but the administrative buildings which were unequal to the requirements. The draughting office in the land and works department was altogether too small and the work was increasing. All the offices were in the same position and provisions must be made for doing the work of the province. The land registry office must be a fireproof building, as many valuable papers and books were kept there. It was the intention to make that portion of the building as fire-proof as possible. It was impossible for hon. members to know the inconveniences of the buildings as they were not called upon to use them. When a deputation waited on the Government the officials had to be turned out of one of the offices to make room. If the buildings were not erected a large expenditure would have to be made for additions, which course was not in the interest of the province. The present vaults and all parts of the buildings were overcrowded. It was far more desirable to erect new buildings than it was to patch up the present ones. The province was well able to pay the interest that they would be called on to pay. The amount would be about as much as the aditional amount that the province was to receive from the Dominion Government for the per capita tax. The buildings were not to be built hurriedly, but work was to be done to the best advantage and not allowed to linger. Redistribution had nothing more to do with the construction of the buildings than it had to do with any other expenditure on public works. If the buildings were erected they should be such that the country would be proud of. Other provinces had done this and the Government of this province had taken steps to obtain the best plans possible.

Mr. Brown wondered that the member for Comox did not jump indignantly to his feet and call the leader of the government contemptible, etc., for putting his juniors forward and sitting in the background, as he had done when the leader of the opposition had done the same. The fineness of the buildings was the principal objection to them. He would object to any such expenditure on non-productive works. The buildings would not be an advertisement for the province in the minds of sensible men. Every dollar the province had and every dollar the province could raise was needed for the development of the province. By borrowing the money the province would be reducing her credit. The government said they did not have the money to construct roads but here they brought in a bill to spend money on buildings that no one asked for and no one wanted. Redistribution had something to do with the question. It should be referred to the people of the province by the means of a general election. The government was afraid to refer the question to their present or any other constituents. He did not see any possibility of the capital being removed, as if there was any move in that direction a number of cities on the mainland would bid for it and Victoria would hold it and laugh. The question should be referred to the electors and if they say new buildings should be erected he would say nothing more about it. If the chief commissioner thought his constituents were in favor of the measure he must have refrained from opening any telegrams or letters lately.

Hon. Col. Baker—It was the intention of the government to borrow the money to provide adequate accommodation for the administration of the business of the province. All the province would have to pay would be the paltry sum of $27,000 annually. The present buildings were inadequate and there was positively not enough room for the papers of the province. The government might make additions to the present buildings, but it would only throw the province open to the ridicule of every passerby. There had been a great deal of friction between the island and mainland which worked detrimentally to the interest of the province. The question of the capital did have something to do with the question before the house. The islanders might believe the assurances of the mainlanders that they did not want the capital, but, like a lessee, would like to have this in writing, and the writing was the erection of the government buildings. The capital should in all justice remain at Victoria. The erection of the buildings would tend to the development of the province. Would the architect, contractors and laborers bury the $600,000 that they would receive by the erection of the building? No, they would invest it in the industries of the province and it would benefit the whole province. All these benefits would only cost the country $27,000. It was the jealousy on the part of the mainland that they would not get the capital and the jealousy on the part of the island that they would lose the capital that had caused the antagonism on the question.

Mr. Sword said the objection to the bill was the expenditure of $600,000 and probably a million dollars, for such a purpose. It would certainly be a benefit to the city of Victoria, but then there would be an annual tax for many years. He was not one of those who would say that the capital should be removed, but if the buildings were erected it would not prevent the removal of the capitol if it was necessary to do so. It would be a differnet thing if the money was to be spent in developing the province, in which case there would be some return for the expenditure. The present buildings were adequate for any uses that the country had for them. Of course a few additions could be made, but the constituents should be asked to say if the money should be expended or not.

Mr. Grant had no doubt that the gentlemen who opposed the bill were sincere, but if their arguments had been started in a more business-like way they would be more convincing. The present buildings were not adequate, as it was known that when examinations had to be held the government were forced to rent a hall for the occasion. The members had argued that there should be proper surveys of the province, but how were draughtsmen to make proper maps and do other work if they did not have room? Work was increasing, more officers would have to be engaged, and it was absolutely necessary to have more accommodations. It would cost more in the long run to patch up the old buildings than it would to erect new ones. If the buildings were erected immediately the government would save what they would otherwise have to spend on building additions. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house adjourned at 5:35.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The petition received by the House yesterday read as follows:

1. That whereas there is now a bill before your honorable body entitled "An Act respecting the official map of the city of Victoria, and subdivisions of land within the boundaries of the said city," we, the undersigned residents, property holders, and electors of the district of Esquimalt, beg respectfully to draw the attention of your honorable body to the above mentioned bill. 2. And whereas there are several trunk roads and highways leading to the city of Victoria through the lands described in section 16 of the "City of Victoria Act, 1892," among them being the Craigflower and Esquimalt roads. 3. And whereas the Craigflower road has existed as a public highway prior to the year 1864, and was and now is the shortest road to Metchosin and Sooke districts, and the thoroughfare to the heart of the city for all the residents north of the southerly boundary of sec. 10, Esquimalt district. 4. And whereas a by-law has been before the council of the city of Victoria to close a portion of the said Craigflower road, the effect of which would be disastrous to the interests of your petitioners. 5. And whereas we are led to believe that sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of the aforesaid bill, empowers the city council, through their engineer, to close the Craigflower or other roads. 6. We therefore humbly pray that the following or other similar clause be inserted as an amendment to the bill aforesaid: "Notwithstanding anything contained in this act, no power is herein given the city council or their engineer to close or divert any trunk road or highway existing as such prior to the year 1890."

James Dunsmuir, Jas. Gaudin, W.E. Holmes, Andrew Gray, D. B. Stewart, Beaumont Boggs and 19 others.

The bill to amend the Notaries Appointment Act, provides that any person other than a barrister or solicitor, desirous of being appointed a notary public, shall be subject to examination by a judge of the Supreme or County Court in which he resides, or by such other person as may from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and no such person shall be appointed a notary public without a certificate from the said Supreme Court judge or County Court judge, or such other person, that he haas examined the applicant and found him qualified for the office, and that, in his opinion, a notary public is needed for the convenience of the public in the place where the applicant resides and intends to carry on business. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for such examination and certificate; and the judge or other person examining shall be entitled to receive from the person examined a fee of $5 for every examination.

The bill to amend the Companies' Act, gives any corporation registered or incorporated under the Companies' Act, power to dispose of their assets and dissolve or disincorporate themselves by resolution.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used [illegible] (Steam Fuel)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coals are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO COAL" [illegible] large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

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The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded [illegible] all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

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Teacher of Guitar and Banjo
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra St.

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The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

A Consignment of Plaster Casts for Chicago University.

A "Barrel of Murderers," as the bill of lading reads, is the unique consignment just received at the Chicago University. The alleged assassins are not flesh and blood, but a series of death masks and plaster of paris casts of noted criminals, both from this country and the Old World. It is the first consignment to the department of anthropology, the chief professor of which is Dr. Henderson. The lot consists of twenty casts of the heads of criminals and seven of idiots. [illegible] tained by the university [illegible] of the theory that cri[illegible] possessed of some [illegible] instance, one ear b[illegible] other, protruding [illegible] nose, etc. Profes[illegible] assistant professor [illegible] says the study of [illegible] beginning to rec[illegible] from the scientific [illegible] the chief exponent [illegible] idea is criminal [illegible] study of it.

Lambroso's method of procedure was to take a living criminal and measure him in various parts. His olfactory organs were then tested carefully by means of various solutions, as was also his sense of taste. His ears and nose were measured, while his sensibility to pain was tested by sticking him with pins. Lambroso, from his researches in Italy, claims that a born criminal has a long arm reach, lacks sensibility to pain, has a crooked nose, and is usually left-handed, while his ears are usually placed at different heights. Lambroso and his theory at first had full sway, but lately there has arisen a revolution against his theory.—Chicago Tribune.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

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(Established 1867)
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Write to the
National Business College
VICTORIA, B.C.
For Circulars.
FOUR COMPLETE COURSES:
Commercial, Shorthand, English, Penmanship. Day and Night Schools.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by Messrs. H. F. Heisterman and G. W. Haynes, under the firm name of Heisterman & Co.

Dated at Victoria this 28th day of February, 1893.

H. F. HEISTERMAN.
GEO. W. HAYNES.
FOSTER MACGURN.

feb28-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislative Assembly for permission to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from Toquart Harbor to a point east of the Rocky Mountains, with power to erect buildings, wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, fishing stations, saw mills and water works. Capital, two million dollars.

March 17-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay, about the so-called town of Duluth, as all the following parties, or persons purchasing therefrom, are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public.

Name.	No. of P. R.	Date.	Acreage.
F. Nurms	222	4th Septemb'r, 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Decemb'r, 1889	160
A. J. Gaiergno	514	7th October, 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th December, 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th January, 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	603	20th February, 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June, 1892	160

THE MACLAREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY, Limited.

mar3-tf-d&w

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully,
KING & CASEY.

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Everyone who sends $4 direct to our office for one year's subscription will get **Free, as a Premium,** a copy of our exquisite water-color fac-simile—"The Trysting Place," size 27x39 inches—which has never been sold for less than $10, and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

Sample copy of the Magazine, with 2 Colored Pictures, sent for 20c. Catalogue Free.

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

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WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Towsite. For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.

HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

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Issues all the latest and most equitable forms of Insurance offered to the public.

New Business for 1892, - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, 76,843,241.00

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The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
—WILL SAIL ON—
TUESDAY, March 21st,
AT 6 P. M.

From Porter's Wharf for Fort Simpson, Naas and way ports.
For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN
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C. P. N. Co., Ld., STEAMER
Princess Louise
IRVING, MASTER.
Will leave Rithet's inner wharf
—FOR—
Naas River & Way Ports
ON
MONDAY, March 27th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of company, Wharf street.
The company reserve the right to change this time table at any time without notification.
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On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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I offer to furnish 500 patients for the next sixty days with my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Remember that they are not common rubber plates, but an art in dental science. The latest method used for all dental operations. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Old gold bought or taken in exchange for dental work. Remember DR. HARTMAN'S Dental Parlors, 73½ Government Street, fe24-tf

Use German Magic Pile Cure.

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m29-tf 56 Third street Victoria

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Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

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Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

New spring stock of Wiltons, Brussels, velvets and tapestry carpets at Weiler Bros. *

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 87 Government street.

China and Japan straw mattings in good assortment at Weiler Bros. *

A Cataloguing Machine.

There is now in operation at the Free Public Library a new cataloguing device, the invention of Alexander J. Rudolph. It is intended to supersede the present system of cataloguing by cards. Although the machines may be made of any size, those at the library are about four feet high and 20x26 inches square. They resemble polished oak-wood boxes, and being on castors may be located in any part of a room, as convenience may require.

The top or lid is made on glass, and beneath this are four leaves or slips, which are presented to view. These leaves are a part of an endless chain of 800 slips. They are arranged alphabetically with a large catch letter at the top and by means of a crank are run over two wooden cylinders, appearing in order as they are required for reference.

When these leaves pass from view they drop into the case below and are caught on a metal yoke, formed like the arc of a circle by small rods, which extend from each tenth leaf. They thus hang suspended in groups of ten leaves each, forming part of the continual chain, and ready to be sent on their journey over the cylinder again when required.

Each of the leaves as seen under the glass has edges of grooved metal into which slips of equal width and of any required depth may be slipped under the appropriate index letter. For example, slips bearing the name of the author. Adams, and his works, are placed in position on a leaf. Should this author issue another work the slips are pushed apart so as to make room for another slip beating the title of his latest production; and when it has assumed its proper place in alphabetical order, the slips are pushed up again into close position. As each of these leaves will contain as many words as a royal octavo page of print, the information presented to a librarian by 800 of them is very considerable.

Accompanying the catalogue machine is an ingenious paper-cutting device, which permits of the slips required for insertion in the leaves being cut to a very narrow and uniform depth if so desired.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Be a Gentleman.

Since the theory of justification by combat has been exploded there seems to be no way in which a gentleman can be sure of keeping his sacred honor free from specks except by plain, ordinary, decent behavior, and respect for the rights of other people. If he does wrong he cannot fight his way right. He simply has to repent and apologize or take his punishment quietly according to the rules of the game. If he is injured and the law cannot help him, the best way for him is just to grin and bear it and let time wreak its own revenges. To be sure, if the injury is desperate and he resents it in hot blood the law may excuse him; but society has come to a point of sophistication where it is able to recognize that the man who endures is usually a stronger and nobler creature than the man who gives reigns to his temper. The notion that one's "honor" can be damaged by the action of another person is pretty generally obsolete. Brag is not so good a dog as he was. Bluff will not go so far. The code that regulates in these days the manners of the highest and most influential type of American gentleman is actually to be found in the New Testament.

Feeding Grain to Lambs.

When wool only is desired, lambs and ewes are generally fed on pasture alone, but for mutton and more wool, grain is fed to the lamb, or to both ewe and lamb. J. A. Craig at the Wisconsin station, reports (B. 22) that two years' trials show that it pays to feed the lambs before weaning, all the grain they will eat even when on good red clover or blue grass pasture with their dams. When the ewes have been well fed during winter so as to be in good condition at lambing time, it did not pay to feed them grain when on good pasture, in order to secure more rapid and profitable gain in the lambs. A grain mixture of flaxseed oil meal and corn meal for feeding lambs, gave better results than a grain mixture of cotton seed meal and corn meal. During the ten summer weeks, the Shropshire grade lambs, fed the oil meal ration, each made a weekly gain of over three pounds, while those eating cotton-seed ration, each made a weekly gain of less than three pounds. With the oil meal ration, 100 pounds of gain cost $2, while with the cottonseed meal, it cost $3.30. An ingenious lamb creep was used to keep the ewes from eating the grain food of the lambs.—American Agriculturist.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World Here and Elsewhere.

BILLIARDS.

THE SECOND TOURNAMENT.

The second billiard tournament will open at the Hotel Victoria this evening. The draw is as follows:

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.
8 p.m.—Mr. C. J. Prior, owes 60, v. Mr. R. B. Oxley, scratch.
10 p.m.—Mr. Pool, owes 115, v. Mr. Hilton, owes 100.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.
8 p.m.—Mr. O. Steinfeldt, owes 75, v. Mr. P. T. Patton, owes 100.
10 p.m.—Mr. A. S. Potts, scratch, v. Mr. C. W. Rhodes, owes 75.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
8 p.m.—Mr. George W. Leask, owes 50, v. Mr. J. F. Smith, owes 100.
10 p.m.—Mr. C. J. Cunningham, owes 50, v. Mr. Stafford, owes 25.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.
8 p.m.—Mr. B. J. Perry, owes 115, v. Mr. Mylius, owes 60.
10 p.m.—Mr. Thursby, owes 60, v. Mr. W. H. Mawdesley, owes 60.

ATHLETIC.

DAN MCLEOD IN 'FRISCO.

Dan McLeod, the wrestler, is back in San Francisco from Australia. He arrived there on the Alameda last Thursday, accompanied by N. L. Hobbs, his backer, and James Stansbury, the champion oarsman of the world. The Victoria wrestler is said to have a pocket full of money, won in Australia, where he travelled under an assumed name. It is thought that he will go east from San Francisco, although he may make a trip home to Victoria. McLeod is very near the top as far as wrestling is concerned. Stansbury is after a match, and will be in Chicago about the time the Fair opens.

THE RING.

PUGILISTS A NUISANCE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 21.—Champion Jim Corbett arrived here this morning with W. A. Brady, his manager, for a week's engagement at one of the theatres. The pair were driven to the Hotel Anderson. As Brady reached over the counter for a pen to register, he was stopped by the clerk saying "We are compelled to refuse you. We don't want any pugilists in this hotel. They are a nuisance. They always have a crowd of admirers running after them and the regular patrons are annoyed. There has been a crowd waiting around here all night to see the man who licked Sullivan and we can't permit it. Corbett is better than the average pugilist in his associations, but we can't make an exception in his case." Corbett had not a word to say. Brady muttered something under his breath, and the champion and his manager went their way to the Hotel Schlosser, where they secured accommodation.

FOOTBALL.

The Albions will hold a meeting in Prof. Foster's rooms, 112 Fort street, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of picking a team for Saturday's match with the Victorias.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Drill of No. 2 Battery this evening in the Market Hall.

—The new tannery at Nanaimo will be sold by public auction on Thursday next.

—The case of Thomas Roberts, charged with forgery, has been adjourned till to-morrow.

—Congregational social in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, 28th inst.

—The ladies of St. Saviour's Church are preparing for the annual bazaar, to be held on Tuesday, May 2nd.

—A closed door meeting of the City Council was held this morning. That body was in session upwards of an hour.

—Captain Greaves will probably settle with Receiver of Wrecks A. R. Milne and take over the wreck of the Michigan.

—Special services for Sunday School scholars will be conducted at Christ Church by Canon Paddon on Low Sunday.

—On Sunday next the Good Templars will march in a body to Victoria West Methodist church. A special sermon will be preached.

—In the police court this morning Wm. Gilper, James Wilson and Barbara Kenny convicted of being drunk, were discharged. First offence.

—The funeral of C. P. Bloomfield will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence. Services will be conducted at 2.30 at St. John's church.

—The public administrator has claimed the $500 found on the body of James M. Pirie. This sum has been paid over by the chief of police. The trunks and baggage of deceased are at Nanaimo, and have been sent for.

—The Iolanthe Club will give its next and final hop of the season just after Easter, on either April 7th or 14th. A committee is already at work preparing for it, and a very pleasant affair is looked forward to by the club and its friends.

—Speaker Higgins entertained at dinner last night the following Messrs. Croft, Dr. Watt, Eberts, Horie, McKenzie, Keith, Kitchen, Nason, Martin, Rogers, Smith and Anderson, M.P.P.'s, A. B. Gray, W. R. Higgins, Aid Belyea, W. J. Taylor, Thomas Corsat and George Powell.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads, color labels, etc., etc., go to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

Pocket knives and scissors at McLennan & McFeely's. *

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

The steamer Constance was tied up to-day.

The sealing schooner C. D. Rand went to sea last evening.

The bark Java has about finished discharging coal at Esquimalt.

The steam schooner Thistle is expected back from the west coast to-day.

The steamship Mogul, of the Northern Pacific line, leaves Yokohama on Friday. She is the splendid new vessel just chartered by the company.

The "fast and commodious" steamer North Pacific made her first trip in place of the City of Kingston yesterday. She did not get in until 6.30.

The statement that the steamers of the Union Pacific Railway Company are to be placed on the Sound has been confirmed.

The ship John Ena has left San Francisco for Victoria.

The U. S. steamer Bear will be the first vessel to go to Behring Sea this year. She is to come north to Port Townsend with the old ship Iroquois, which is to be used as a quarantine hulk, in tow. She will then fit for her northern cruise.

The Marine Review says: At the annual meeting of the American Steel Barge company of New York a few days ago a dividend of $10 a share was declared and it was announced to the stockholders that the barges had made 22 per cent. during the season of 1892.

W. E. Simpson, manager of the new Puget Sound Hawaiian line, has chartered the steamer Grandholm from the Union Steamship Company of Vancouver, and will immediately put her on the route. The proposed line is being "boomed," but it is not thought here that it has much backing.

Queerest of Civilized People.

Among the numerous peoples of trans-Caucasian Russia, the Chewsures are probably the most picturesque and ethnologically most interesting tribe in the Aragwa district, north of Tioneti. The remotest mountain valleys are their hunting grounds and pastures.

A recent traveler describes them as the "best-preserved relic of the Middle Ages" to be found in Europe. Their habitual armor consists of a long coat of mail, a helmet of chiseled iron plates, with camail, greaves and shield. Below this knightly dress they wear a coat embroidered with red crosses.

They are said to be the descendants of crusaders who were driven from the Holy Land by the Musselmans, and made their way to the mountains of the north. Their language, however, a Catalinian dialect, seems to disprove this hypothesis.

Their marriage customs include the apparent kidnapping of brides and other ancient usages. A singular but most important part of the woman's dowry consists in a piece of pumice stone set in jewels and used in grinding their husbands' corns.

The Chewsures live in fortress-like houses, whose pinnacles to this day they decorate with the cut-off hands of their vanquished enemies.

Tongues and sounds, mackerel, new Labrador herring and smoked salmon at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

CABINET PHOTOS
$3
PER DOZ.

CUT IN HALF

Our price for Cabinet Photos was $6 Dollars, now it is THREE DOLLARS.

This will hold for ONE MONTH.

Note the address:

SKENE LOWE, Photographer,
63 Government Street,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NICELY furnished room to let, 294 Douglas street. m21-6t

WANTED—Tenders for clearing five acres of land at Swan Lake. Apply Victoria Auction company. m21-1t

GRAND BALL.

The Saanich Agricultural Society will hold a Ball on

Wednesday, April 5.

Supper furnished by the Ladies of the Committee. Tickets, $1.50.
W. R. ARMSTROMG,
mar21-td Secrctary.

Sale Under Distress Warrant

In obedience to two Warrants of Distress to me directed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, for the sum of $275.00 besides officers' fees, and other legal incidental expenses, I have seized and will sell at Public Auction

On the Premises of Thomas Morrison, at Craigflower Mill, in Victoria District,

On Friday, the 24th Day of March,

1893, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the claim for rent and costs, viz.: One Portable Engine and Appurtenances, one Bone Crusher and other articles.
Terms Cash.
JAS. E. McMILLAN,
Victoria, March 20th, 1893. Sheriff.
mar21-3t

LECTURE

By REV. CANON PADDON, B.A., Oxford, Canon of Tuam, on "PALESTINE"

Thursday Ev'g, March 23,

In the Schoolroom of St. John's Church. Admission 50c.; children half price. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. mar20-3t

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Just Arrived

Choice well selected varieties of Japan's great flower

The Iris.

My usual full line of best sorts of LILIES; double TREE PŒNIES; charming FERN PLANTS, in a variety of fancy shapes; FRUITING PLUM TREES, &c., &c.

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

Some capital quality MATTING; Cotton Crepe Draping Material, &c., &c.

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WANTED—Lots in Kaslo. Send full description, title, price, terms, etc., to
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Kaslo, B. C.

In the Gentle Springtime

Take a walk down to the corner of Government and Johnson Streets and get the latest styles in Footwear from

A. B. Erskine.

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months
Interest on deferred payments.
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F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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Use COMOX Nut and Slack Coal.

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BRUSSELS,
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From the most renowned makers in Europe, in all the newest designs and colorings. These goods have been bought close and carefully selected and will be sold at a small margin of profit.

A Fine Assortment of Lace, Chenille, Damask and Silk Curtains; also Art Muslins, Reversible Cretonnes, Figured Cantons, Art Silks, Reps, Etc.

RUGS AND MATS in great variety. Call and be convinced that our statement is correct.

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